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SULTAN OF BRUNEI IN JAKARTA ON INFORMAL VISIT

Chinese Problem Concerns

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 8 Apr 81 pp 1, 9

[Excerpts] The Sultan of Brunei, Sir Hassanal Bolkiah, is expected to arrive at Halim Perdikusuma International Airport Thursday for an unofficial visit here till 14 April.

There has been no explanation concerning the reason for the sultan's visit.

According to the agreement reached with the United Kingdom in 1978, Brunei is to obtain full independence by 1983, meaning that Brunei itself will manage its own defense and foreign policy at that time. One of the problems facing the sultanate as it approaches complete autonomy is what to do about the 54,150 Chinese residents.

In 1980 the population of Brunei was estimated to be 212,840.

At present almost all daily business affairs are in the hands of the Chinese, 54,000 of whom hold British passports. After the British leave, there is a possibility that the Chinese residents will become stateless--a consideration that is now getting the attention of the British. For that reason one of the stipulations for independence that the British propose is proper treatment of Brunei's Chinese residents.

Indonesian Assurances Offered

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 10 Apr 81 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Brunei, which is to obtain full independence from the United Kingdom in 1983, is currently thought to be trying to build up good relations with its neighbors in order to smooth the way for complete autonomy. Indonesia itself once offered Brunei certain assurances.

During the conference on political stabilization and security in 1978, the Indonesian government affirmed that it did not wish to intrude into any of Brunei's internal affairs. It was stated further at the conference, led by President Soeharto, that Indonesia welcomes the independence of its neighboring state.

Indonesia stated that it would join in being responsible for preserving the regional stability of ASEAN, within which the stability of Brunei would be included as well. Moreover, Indonesia expressed its hope for good relations and cooperation with Brunei.

According to the statement, Indonesia would take steps to help generate an atmosphere and image that would be responsive to Brunei's political development.

Early Departure Indicated

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 11 Apr 81 pp 1, 9

[Excerpts] The Sultan of Brunei, Sir Hassanal Bolkiah, is visiting Indonesia now in order to find ways to increase cooperation among the neighboring states, particularly as Brunei makes preparations for its own independence in 1983. So stated Vice President Adam Malik to reporters following the visit of the guest from Brunei to the palace at Merdeka Selatan Friday afternoon.

Malik did not have a great deal to say about the reason for the sultan's visit. The conversation of only a half hour did not get into specifics. "Nothing new has come out of the meeting," Malik said.

In the meantime acting foreign minister, M. Panggabean, said Indonesia has a positive attitude toward the future existence of Brunei as an independent state. "Indonesia welcomes and always wants to preserve good, neighborly relations," Panggabean said. Sir Hassanal Bolkiah was received by the acting foreign minister Friday afternoon in the palace at Merdeka Barat after he was first welcomed by Vice President Malik.

Panggabean said that as Brunei approaches its independence from the United Kingdom in 1983, it evidently realizes the importance of cooperation among the nations of the Southeast Asian region. It is on the basis of that realization that Brunei is visiting a neighboring state. Apart from that, Brunei will succeed in developing as an independent state only if political stability and security are established in the region, including in Brunei itself. That's why Indonesia welcomes a visit on the basis of regional understanding.

Sources in the Department of Foreign Affairs said yesterday that the sultan's 5-day visit to Indonesia would be shortened. The reasons for the early departure were not given, however.

KOMPAS learned from highly placed sources at Halim Perdanakusuma Airport in a telephone conversation Friday afternoon that the airport had received instructions from the Department of Foreign Affairs to prepare the VIP lounge for the sultan's return on Saturday.

ARMED FORCES IN LARGE-SCALE TRAINING EXERCISE

Diversionsary Rebellions in East

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 8 Apr 81 pp 1, 8

[Article by M. Hilmy Nasution: "1981 Joint Training Exercise Large-Scale Indeed"]

[Excerpts] Must every attacking force coming from the north into Indonesia pass through the South China Sea, as was the case with the invasions of Kublai Khan's forces and the Japanese? Indonesia's geopolitical realities dictate that overall strategy be based on that very assumption. But within the confines of that supposition, scenarios devised to study potential enemy maneuvers still allow for a great deal of variation, and it is incumbent upon our military strategists to anticipate all possible tactics, at the very least the most probable ones, in forming the national defense plan.

During the 1980 Joint Training Exercise it was assumed that the enemy would attack directly southward from the South China Sea and attempt to obtain a footing at points closest to that route. The 1981 scenario still had the enemy's main force attacking Indonesia in the west via Karimata Strait, but in this case the enemy first ignited rebellions in a number of places in east Indonesia in order to divide our forces concentrated in the west. The rebellions, it was assumed, could not be suppressed by the territorial defense army alone, so that the central defense forces had to lend assistance. The sending of units from the central command itself constituted a serious risk, and that is precisely what the assumed enemy desired--to reduce Indonesian military forces concentrated in the western regions. Nevertheless, a calculated risk had to be taken. Strategists planned that the western part of Indonesia would not be left totally defenseless and that these troops sent from the central defense army, together with the regional troops, could quash the rebellions and return to base in as brief a time as possible. They could then confront the enemy's main force in the west.

That was the scenario enacted by the participants of the 1981 Joint Training Exercise. Part of the action could be followed in newspaper reports and television coverage. Through the media we learned about the airlifting of troops in a mobile air operation to take the Baucau Air Base. On the same day troops in an airborne operation parachuted at Los Palos. The next day, complete with their amphibious tanks, troops moving out from Surabaya were landed in Laga by an armada consisting of 17 warships.

Then there was another airborne operation with troops parachuting at Morotai and Biak and a large-scale amphibious operation at Amahai.

All airborne and amphibious operations were supported by bombing and strafing missions flown by the air force's modern attack planes, like the Skyhawk, Hawker Siddeley aircraft and the OV-10. The training exercise, therefore, was clearly a combined effort involving air, land and sea operations.

We did not see on television or probably did not read in the press about the exercise performed by the territorial defense army, which involved a great many troops in east Indonesia. This force constituted a strengthened battalion of no less than 30,000 troops.

The magnitude of the training exercise was evident in the movement by air and sea of units from the central defense army to the different combat areas. No less than 12,000 troops were mobilized from a number of distant bases.

The logistics of mobilizing 12,000 troops and equipment by sea and air is no small thing. To indicate just how big a job it was, let's compare it with NATO's Avon Express exercise that took place in southern England at the beginning of 1978. The objective of Avon Express was to test the rate of mobility of the European Allied Command Mobile Force. How many troops did NATO assemble for the maneuvers? No more than 7,000. For our exercise we mobilized a central defense army of 12,000 troops, who were transported by land, sea and air. Do we and the armed forces, therefore, not have a right to be proud?

Troops that had to be moved the greatest distance during the NATO maneuvers were the Italians. But what is that compared to the distance between Java and Biak or Morotai? Three hundred transport sorties were made to move the NATO troops. But assuredly more flights than that were needed in our exercise, necessitating more precise and more difficult planning, because of the limited number of transport planes in the Indonesian Air Force. The 1981 Joint Training Exercise was indeed a large-scale operation worthy of our pride.

'Diplomatic Efforts Fail' Scenario

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 5 Apr 81 p 12

[Excerpts] "Beruang" [bear] exploits the state of "Rubah" [kind of dog, Canis vulpes] in keeping with its policy of ideological expansion and projection of influence to the south. Hence, Rubah plays the "diplomatic card" with Indonesia--in an effort to apply the concept of an "Asian Collective Security System"--by making an issue of continental shelf boundaries and Indonesia's exploration for oil in the South China Sea.

After its diplomatic efforts over the boundary issue fail, Rubah (with Beruang's help) infiltrates regions of east Indonesia. The plan is to set up diversionary incidents on Indonesia's eastern flank, drawing off the armed forces concentrated in the west and creating a vacuum there. This action would make it easy for Rubah's main invading force to enter western Indonesian territory via the South China Sea, with Sumatra, Java and Kalimantan as objectives.

Advantage is taken of the separatist movement's activities in east Indonesia. Explosive armed rebellions are assumed to have broken out, particularly in areas of Biak, Sorong, Timicia, Ceram, Amahai, Morotai, Merauke, Langgur, Los Palos, Baucau and Laga. Rubah then makes use of its volunteers in order to aid the "revolutionaries" (separatists) in "liberating" the territory.

Thanks to Beruang's air and sea support missions, the enemy succeeds in controlling part of the island of Biak, part of Irian Jaya's land area (particularly some strategic points, like Sorong, Timicia and Merauke) and is able to take over Morotai and Amahai, which are made into bases of opposition for the volunteers and from which there will be a drive to the west by sea.

The forward movement of covert units in areas of Irian Jaya and East Timor meets stubborn resistance from troops of the 2nd and 4th Regional Defense Commands [RDC's], aided by local citizen's defense units; nevertheless, because of the force imbalance, the enemy's drive is not halted.

The commanders of the 2nd and 4th RDC's report to the defense minister and commander of the armed forces on situational developments. They feel that Indonesia's territorial integrity, particularly in east Indonesia, is jeopardized.

In the continuing process of dealing with the crisis, Indonesia's president places all of the 4th and parts of the 2nd and 3rd RDC's on full alert.

The minister of defense gives orders to the commanders of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th RDC's, the National Strategic Command and the National Air Defense Command, and to the head of the Strategic Intelligence Center to crush the enemy quickly and to immediately pacify the eastern Indonesian territory.

The scenario related above was enacted in the Indonesian Armed Forces' Joint Training Exercise in east Indonesia for 2 weeks during the last part of March. More specifically: the 4th RDC intensifies internal security operations in an effort to wipe out the Red forces. The 3rd RDC frustrates the enemy's forward drive and pacifies its staging base, sets up a logistics network and defends its own base from which it lends assistance to the 4th RDC. The 2nd RDC carries out internal security operations in an effort to smash the Red forces in East Timor and sets up a logistics network and a base of operations to assist the 4th RDC. The National Strategic Command forms a joint task force from units of the army's 1st and 2nd Strategic Reserves that is to serve under the command of the 4th RDC and be responsible for crushing the Red forces. The National Air Defense Command carries out air defense and tactical air operations and supports operations of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th RDC's. The Intelligence Center forms a task force to carry out intelligence operations in the three regions.

9792

CSO: 4213/65

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON GARUDA DC-9 HIJACKERS

Physical Descriptions

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 4 Apr 81 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] Zulfikar, who was muscularly the most developed of the hijackers, was about 1.68 meters tall and had dark skin. Abu Sofyan, who was about 1.70 meters in height, appeared to be the tallest of the hijackers and had a light complexion. Wendi, who was the youngest and was of medium size, appeared to be the most "refined" of all of them. Like Abu Sofyan, Abdullah was also light-complexed but of medium size. The leader, Fahrizal, was about 1.68 meters tall and also had a light complexion as well as a birth mark. He was not as physically well developed as Zulfikar but "was a little thin, like me," said Parapat, sketching the leader of the hijackers.

Just before dying Wendi was able to write the names of his comrades in the following order: Fahrizal, Abu Sofyan, Abdullah, Zulfikar, and Wendi. He wrote this on a piece of paper which was thrust before him by a security agent in a room in the Royal Thai Air Force building. Three of his comrades had previously been shot dead in the rescue operation. Wendi and one of his comrades, who had been seriously wounded, were told that they would die shortly.

Wendy, Abu, Ica, Ju

Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 11 Apr 81 pp 12, 13

[Exerpts] the telegram without the address of the sender arrived on 31 March at the home of the Mohammad Zein family in the Kotamatsum district, Medan. It said briefly, "Wendy has died." The sound of sobbing and an atmosphere of grief immediately filled the family home.

However, on the following day the atmosphere of grief changed to something else. The door of the home of the Mohammad Zein family, which was known for its piety, remained closed. They had just learned that Wendy, 28 years old, their fourth son, who had been active in his studies and in helping his parents sell cloth in the Medan Central Market, had been shot dead by a troop of Indonesian Commandos at Don Muang airport in Bangkok, where he had hijacked a Garuda aircraft.

Wendy graduated from the Muhammadiyah elementary school. He attended state junior high school 10 in Medan but did not graduate. Later on he studied at Al Ulum Teachers School, a religious institution, on Jalan Amaliun, Medan. Those who knew him say that at that time Wendy had done nothing wrong. That is, until the return of his elder brother, Imronsyah, who recently returned from Saudi Arabia.

Imronsyah--who was usually called "Amron"--re-emerged after years of absence, during which he made the pilgrimage to Mecca. He said he has studied religion in Saudi Arabia from 1971-1976. His behavior was the reverse of his very bad conduct in the past. He prayed in a regular fashion. Recently, Imronsyah had been known as Imran and had been called Imam Imran by his group. It is reported that it was Imran who invited his younger brother, Wendy, to Jakarta in 1977.

Another hijacker who originally came from Medan was Abu Sofyan. His original name was Sofyan Effendi, and he was born in 1942. Like Wendy, he also came from the Kotamartani II district, which is the oldest residential area in Medan. In school he went as far as third year at Kenanga senior high school. Sofyan, who was known as a stubborn person, liked to smoke marijuana and was seldom in touch with his family. He had once studied karate.

According to information from his only elder brother, Zaiwar, in 1965 Sofyan, whose wife was again pregnant, ran off to Jakarta, taking with him 250 grams of gold belonging to Zaiwar. "Since then I have never been in touch with him. Indeed, I didn't know his address in Jakarta," said Zaiwar. At the time of the Muslim fast [Lebaran] in 1980 Sofyan came to Medan and spent four days there. However, he did not stop off at his elder brother's home. He just had a message for his nephew, Edy, Zaiwar's son, that one day in the future he would return the gold he had run off with previously. Also, according to Edy, Sofyan had married a Frenchwoman in Jakarta.

Another hijacker was Zulfikar, who also grew up in Medan. The full name of this man was Acehnese descent and who was born in Medan in 1953 was T Djohan Meraxa. Zulfikar, who had the nickname of Ju, had a blue belt in karate from the Tako (Empty Hand) Karate School.

According to his teacher, Zulfakad Nizam, Ju, who spoke English fluently, was known as a person who was smooth in manner, had a social disposition, but was unstable. After entering the karate school in 1971, Ju stopped drinking alcohol. He was once sought by the authorities because he was involved in a case concerning the transportation of marijuana from Banda Aceh to Medan, but he was not arrested. Ju had moved to Jakarta in 1973.

He rented a house in the Matraman Salemba area and was known as a normal young man. His clothes were always neat, and he liked to play the guitar and sing. "His practice of the Islamic religion was fairly relaxed. If he was having a chat with someone, even if the drum for prayers sounded, he went on talking," said an acquaintance of his. Zulfikar, for more than 2 years, worked as an employee in the security section of the Hotel Hilton, Jakarta. He was dismissed from the job on 20 March 1981--8 days before the hijacking--because he had been absent from work for more than 10 days.

About 2 years before that Zulfikar married a relative, and from that point on his attitude began to change. He later lived with his parents-in-law. "The change was

especially noticeable after he met Leah. It was just as if he merely followed whatever Leah said and no longer had good manners," said Zulfikar's elder brother. The Leah referred to is Machrizal, the figure who was later known as the leader of the hijackers of the Garuda aircraft "Woyla."

Machrizal once lived in Saudi Arabia with his family, and in Matraman Salemba his family home was not far from Zulfikar's home.

The curious thing about Zulfikar after getting married is that when it rained, he would hold out his hands to catch the rain as if thanking God for it. Once an acquaintance expressed surprise at this behavior. Ju answered: "This is a gift of God, and we must thank Him for it." Another story came from his acquaintances; Zulfikar was once seen taking a bath in the rain while fully naked, in the backyard of his home. He also had a black spot on his forehead, which was the sign of Imran's group.

The young men of the Matraman Salemba area also knew Imran. A few months ago a young man 31 years old caused surprise when he stopped a program of prayers for young men of the district when they were in the midst of reading the Letter of Yassin. Imran said that what the young men were doing was wrong. According to him, Islam prohibited reading the Koran in a group. If they did this, there would be no one who would correct errors in the reading. However, if the reading was done by a single person and the others listened, while correcting the errors, the merit gained would be the same.

The matter of almsgiving was also raised by Imran. According to him, it was sinful and forbidden by Muslim law to eat the food offerings after prayers. Why did they have to give the food to people who were saved? Why didn't they just give it to the poor? If their purpose was really just to eat, according to Imran, there was no problem. However, if they gave alms merely because prayers were over, this was prohibited, and the owner of the house also shared in responsibility for the sin.

Description of Zulfikar

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 7 Apr 81 p 1, 9

[Ex- pt] Zulfikar T Djohan Miraza, one of the hijackers of the Garuda DC-9 aircraft "Woyla," was dismissed as an employee of the Hotel Hilton in Jakarta, as of 20 March 1981. Since the beginning of 1981 Zulfikar frequently failed to appear for work on grounds of sickness. Since 10 March 1981 he failed to appear for work and gave no reason for it.

Tity Samhani, community relations manager of the Hotel Hilton, made this statement Monday morning [6 April] at a press conference at the hotel. According to Tity, Zulfikar, who was born in Medan 28 years ago, was employed at the hotel since 16 May 1978. He worked in the security section and indeed was later promoted to be head of the security group.

In his good conduct certificate and the certificate that he was free of involvement in the G30S/PKI [abortive Communist coup d'etat of 30 September 1965] affair,

Zulfikar's date of birth is noted as 14 April 1953. However, in his senior high school diploma the date of his birth is given as 14 September 1952. Zulfikar, who was shot dead when the Special Anti-Terrorist Troops attacked the hijacked aircraft, was a graduate of "Kesatria" senior high school in Medan in 1971.

According to the newspaper ANGKATAN BERSENJATA of Medan, which was quoted by ANTARA news agency last Sunday (5 April), Zulfikar once lived with his parents in Medan. His parents, who were originally from Aceh, were well enough off, and as a family they were all able to speak English, so that not infrequently daily communications were carried on in that language.

Zulfikar, who was well built, rather taciturn in manner, and liked to play the guitar, according to ANGKATAN BERSENJATA was really a coward. According to his friends since childhood, the hijacker only dared to do something if there was someone to help him. However, they admitted that he was a person who could be "relied on." He was once involved in blowing up a hotel and a church in Medan. Four years ago he left the city of his birth and moved to Jakarta.

5170

CSO: 4213/63

ONE HUNDRED MEN ACCOMPANIED HIJACKERS TO PALEMBANG AIRPORT

One Hundred Men

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 3 Apr 81 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] The hijackers easily passed through the security inspection at Talang Betutu airport in Palembang on Saturday morning, 28 March. One of the hijackers told one of the stewardesses on the aircraft that, in order to deceive the security officials, should there be an inspection at Talang Betutu, they inserted FN pistol bullets into a cigarette package, while TNT powder (an explosive) was put into a tooth powder container.

The strategy of inserting bullets and TNT powder into cigarette and tooth powder containers was carefully considered, so that no suspicion would be aroused during the inspection by the security unit official at Talang Betutu, which was usually conducted without a metal detector.

The hijacker, who was on his best behavior with one of the stewardesses, went on to say that they were really prepared before beginning the hijacking. The hijacker said that when they went to the airport, they were accompanied by about 100 men. The 100 men were prepared to attack the aircraft, should some difficulty have emerged with the security unit officials. "Basically, we would have taken action similar to the attack on the police post at Pasir Kaliki in Bandung, if we had encountered opposition because the officials knew us and confiscated the weapons and bullets which we were carrying," the hijacker was quoted as having said to the former stewardess, according to a SINAR HARAPAN source.

The former stewardess considered that those who were really professional terrorists, due to their calm and firm attitude, were only two in number, that is, Mahrizal and Zulfikar.

Regarding the stewardesses, who were often teased by several of the hijackers, she said that Deliyanti and Wiyana Barnas received proposals of marriage by the hijackers, when they reached the country of their goal.

Passengers Describe

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 1 Apr 81 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] The hostages aboard the Garuda DC-9 aircraft regarded the hijackers as low-grade people, both as human beings as well as in "technical" terms as

hijackers of the aircraft. This view of the hijackers was also reflected in the statements of the passengers on the aircraft, during their return flight from Bangkok to Jakarta on the DC-9 aircraft "Digul," which arrived in Jakarta on Tuesday afternoon [31 March].

In speaking to a KOMPAS reporter who accompanied the passengers on the return flight to Jakarta, Musril Hanafiah, who works for Pertamina and is a former member of the University Students' Regiment in Bandung (he had been commander of Battalion VI of the Mahawarman Regiment), commented on how the hijackers were unable to distinguish between a serving member of the armed forces and a member of the University Students' Regiment.

When the hijacker named Zulfikar ordered the passengers to empty out their pockets, including identification and residents' cards, they examined them one by one. The hijacker named Abu Sofyan called out: "Who is named Hanafiah?" "I am, sir," Hanafiah replied. The hijacker then growled at him, "You are a battalion commander, you're a member of the Siliwangi Division, you're a captain, aren't you?" Hanafiah said that he had answered that in the students' regiment there was no rank. However, the hijacker named Rizal then just kept on talking, saying among other things that Hanafiah was a false student, that he didn't know how to fight, and other comments like that. This atmosphere calmed down some time later after the aircraft had landed in Penang, Malaysia, and after the hijackers, besides confiscating watches, jewelry, rings, and other valuables, also demanded all identity documents of the passengers.

Hanafiah, who had once had military training, admitted that after one passenger succeeded in escaping (Wainwright) in Bangkok, he pictured the possibility that the other hostages would be shot, one by one. He said, "I intended to resist and secretly got in touch with several of the other male passengers. I was willing to do this because I could see that the hijackers were not professionals. This was seen in the way they held their weapons as well their lack of readiness. At times it appeared that they were shivering with fright."

Hanafiah continued, saying that when he spoke with a fat passenger named Masri Pasaribu who said he was from TEMPO magazine, regarding his intention to resist, a hijacker named Wendi, if that was his name, passed by. He was carrying a pistol, "but I saw that he was holding it by the cord, not by the pistol grip. The thought came to my mind to take it from him, because it would be easy. I whispered my plan to a passenger, but he said don't do it because it could place other passengers in danger. Once I began to have doubts, I thought that the attempt would certainly fail. So I also began to think of finding another opportunity," said Hanafiah.

Sunday night [29 March] the hijackers said that the hostages would be freed because the Indonesian government had agreed to meet their demands. The identity cards were returned to the hostages. "I thought," said Hanafiah, "that perhaps the crisis was over. I relaxed and tried to talk with the hijacker named Zulfikar, who sat in the rear of the aircraft near the stewardesses. Among other things I asked him where he had studied karate, because I could see from his hands that he was acquainted with karate. He said he had studied it in Medan.

"I was able to talk because the hijackers had the attitude of amateurs. Indeed, I was able to discuss further with other passengers my previous plan to steal a pistol. I thought this because it all seemed to be over. However, Rizal, the leader of the hijackers, heard me talking and got angry. He said, 'Come here! You are trying to organize resistance and coordinating the other passengers. You think you're smart,' he said. Then I said I was sorry, but he became even more angry and threatened me: 'I'd like to shoot you!' So I said to him, you are good people and I sat down. I kept on wondering how he knew that I had been in touch with the other passengers."

Hanafiah said, "The hijacker named Abu Sofyan, who shot the passenger who tried to escape in Bangkok, later took out a pistol and called me. I was ordered to sit down and fasten my seatbelt while he waved his pistol at me. I said that I had fastened the seatbelt," Hanafiah said. "However, later on when Abu Sofyan calmed down, the leader, who had been angry with me before, became angry again. I did not know that the leader in the back had said that I and four other hostages would be killed after the hijacking was over. The person who heard the hijacker say that was a woman passenger wearing glasses who was sitting in the rear of the aircraft," Hanafiah said. The woman referred to, Kan Sue Yen, told KOMPAS that she had indeed heard the leader of the hijackers say this to one of his companions. The leader said, "When this is all over, that fat man, this one, that one, and that one, we'll just kill them. There's no point in showing mercy to them." According to the woman, she herself was trembling with fear and felt that there was no hope for the hostages.

Badi Suwandi, an official of the North Sumatra regional office of the Ministry of Social Affairs, said that the terrorists were also after him. "I was sitting in seat number 1-A, in the first row. At least I was considered to be a company director. Later on, they knew that I was a government official, and they were against the government. I was considered to be an enemy. I was ordered to kneel, I was threatened, I was accused of stealing the people's money."

Badi Suwandi said that, as a Muslim, he considered that what the hijackers believed was just "nonsense." They were just serving their own interests. Their actions were not in accordance with the teachings of Islam. According to him, the terrorist who watched him the most was Zulfikar. He said, "My badge as a civil servant was seized, and I was asked if it was made of gold or not. I thought that if I said it was made of gold, perhaps they would take it also, because my wedding ring was also taken off." According to Suwandi, they also ridiculed the Pancasila and showed their arrogance when they said, "It's too late for you to pray, you can pray only to hell. Power over you is no longer in the hands of God but in our hands!"

She Thought They Were Pretending

A woman, Dr Trimurni Abidin, at first thought that the hijackers were just pretending. However, when they took out their guns and seized valuables and demanded everyone's residence certificate, it was only then that she realized that the hijackers were for real and were not just playing any more. When the attack on the plane took place, she was sound asleep, like almost all of the other passengers. According to her, the only hijacker who did not display coarse manners was the one named Wendi. She said, "I think that he was the number two man in the group. The one named Abu Sofyan, he was a mess, as if he knew he was only half in control of himself."

A former hostage, Eddy Mulyono, said that it was only because of God's help that the grenade thrown by one of the hijackers did not explode. He said he was sure he would come out of it all right when he heard the beginning of the attack by the commando troops. During the period he was a hostage he felt that he was the object of personal hatred by one of the hijackers named Zulfikar. "He once knew me, and I once knew him, when he was a security agent at the Hotel Hilton in Jakarta," Eddy Mulyono said. "I was a target. Several times he pointed a pistol at my head, while continuing to abuse me."

Eddy Mulyono said that Zulfikar gave him a message to tell the Hotel Hilton management, the next time I was there, that it was Zulfikar who hijacked the aircraft. "However, he continued to say that I would never get to deliver the message, because I would be finished off first. When I said that my baby had just been born, with the hope that he would understand, he just pointed the pistol at me."

The Hijacker Who Cried

Another passenger, Wawan Irawan, considered that the security inspection at Talang Betutu airport in Palembang was not very rigorous, as it was possible for the hijackers to board the plane carrying weapons. Irawan recognized the weapons carried by the hijackers as including a Colt 38 pistol, an FN-32 pistol, a hand grenade, and dynamite with a detonator in it. He thought at first that the incident was a case of robbery because the hijackers seized the valuables of the passengers first of all.

He also said that the hijackers on Monday evening (30 March) were happy, hugging each other, and smiling, when they heard the names of their associates who would be freed. "We won, we won," they said. However, there was a hijacker who was rather emotional and was crying. Beginning then, he felt that their position grew increasingly worse, and the passengers immediately went to sleep because they were exhausted. He said that he felt great discomfort when the air conditioning system broke down, the heat was very high, the toilet in the aircraft would not flush, and it was getting difficult to breathe. He said that while the passengers were very thirsty, the hijackers were relaxing, eating fruit. Only a little drinking water was given to the passengers, one bottle to a passenger, while they had plenty to drink.

On Monday night (30 March) Wawan Irawan saw the pilot, Capt Herman Rante, come out of the cockpit and look at the hostages with concern on his face. He said that in fact the hostages would not have been much afraid, if this had been necessary, to fight the hijackers. However, what they feared was not the pistols but rather the hand grenade. It later turned out that the hand grenade did not explode and was picked up by a member of the commando troops.

Another passenger, Roy Sekewael, said that he was hit over the head by the pistol which one of the hijackers, Zulfikar, had. Roy felt that he was also a target for the hijackers and would be killed after the hijacking was over. "Zulfikar hit me over the head while demanding to know why I was moving around. I answered that my handkerchief had fallen down, and I was looking for it. However, he said that the next thing I lost would be my head."

Roy Sekowael said, "I was not afraid. I put all my trust in God." It turned out that, as was the case with Hanafiah, he intended to "rebel," if necessary. Roy said that if there had been an uprising in the aircraft by the passengers, the hijacker holding the grenade would have been hit first. At first he tried to get close to the hijackers, among other things to ask what their motives were. "However, they gave me the short answer that this was a matter of politics!"

5170

C80: 4213/63

THAI PROVINCIAL DELEGATION VISITS VIENTIANE

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 28 Feb 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] On the morning of 27 February 1981 at 1130 a consultation meeting was held in the Vientiane provincial hall between delegations of Vientiane Province and Nong Khai Province.

The Lao representatives were Bounhom Souphanthou and Chanong Inthavong of the Vientiane Province Administrative Committee, and a group of cadres.

The Thai representatives were Uthai Manthawon, Police Col Chalim Piankham and officials of Nong Khai Province. The Vientiane group informed the Nong Khai delegation of their good will toward them, saying that Vientiane Province wishes to create ties of friendship between Vientiane and Nong Khai, based on the joint Lao-Thai communique of 1979, which was signed by Kaysone Phomvihane, prime minister of the LPDR, and Kriang Chamanan, former prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand.

The Vientiane delegation also very strongly expressed the hope that the Nong Khai group would implement fully the various stipulations of the joint communique with a view to making Vientiane and Nong Khai true neighbors, so that the people of the two banks, Lao and Thai, will live together peacefully; and preventing the Thai extreme rightist reactionaries, who implement the schemes and territorial expansionism, of Beijing and continuing to destroy the Lao-Thai bonds of friendship.

The Nong Khai delegation agreed to consider this problem. There was mutual understanding.

9615

CSO: 4206/45

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES REGULATIONS FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 11 Feb 81 pp 1, 3

[Text] To direct industry-handicraft production and trade so that they expand with good results for the national economy and the living standards of the people, and to protect the rights and benefits of all the factory owners and merchants, the government issued Order No 561/PMO, dated 18 September 1976, on the registration of enterprises.

In accordance with that order, for 1981 the Administrative Committee of Vientiane city and province has publicly announced that permits must be requested by all those engaged in enterprises, industry-handicrafts, trade, slaughter and sale of meat, services, transportation, construction and other occupations; all Lao and aliens and people's collective shops of every level, for those wishing to continue, and those not yet in operation but who wish to establish themselves, depending on the case. If they wish to continue operating their business, they must present a complete written request, with an explanation of their business concerning the renewal of the old registration, and register again at the district tax office in each district where the person's business is located. Before coming to the office the following documents are needed:

--Anyone who has a permit to open a store and has a license must bring those documents with him.

--Those who do not yet have a voucher must get approval for their business signed by the local administrative authority.

If the application is correct and complete, for the four district centers of Vientiane city, it will be submitted to the Vientiane Trade and Industry Department; in the 10 district centers outside the capital, the applications should be submitted to the district tax office or sent to the district economic department.

Applications will be accepted from 1 to 28 February 1981. After that date, there will be no consideration given to any appeals. The officials in charge of trade, tax, local administrative authority, companies and private associations will disseminate this announcement for the people to understand and implement fully.

FINANCIAL GROWTH OF SAVANNAKHET PROVINCE DESCRIBED

Vientiane SIANC PASASON in Lao 24 Feb 81 p 2

[Text] In the past 5 years of building and protecting the nation, the financial accomplishments and victories of Savannakhet Province played a very important role in relation to every segment of that endeavor.

Savannakhet Province is in the forefront of the socialist camp. Whenever the imperialists and international reactionaries tried to block the progress of the revolution in the political, military and economic spheres, whenever they tried to squeeze the new LPDR and bring about its immediate demise, especially economically, they tried to disrupt the economy, topple the markets, and bring confusion to production in our country, encouraging the capitalist merchants and individuals to hoard goods and raise prices daily and hourly in the market. Furthermore, in the past 5 years Savannakhet Province experienced serious natural disasters as did the whole country: for example drought in 1977 and floods in 1978. This resulted in an insufficient rice harvest each year.

Such difficult conditions did not stop the advance of the revolution at all. Savannakhet's accomplishments of the five years 1976-1980, in particular the implementation of the central echelon's 3-year plan 1978-1980, clearly demonstrate the successful financial growth each year as seen in the statistics we are so proud of.

In 1976, which was the first year of national construction and transformation, when state ownership as yet had no base, it might be said that the province began empty-handed. The factories, the production base, which the capitalists and their imperialist lackeys had abandoned, had not yet been rehabilitated. So meeting financial obligations that year was exceptionally difficult. Under the national budget, the revenue for Savannakhet Province was met by only 57 percent. Obligations were met only 26.93 percent.

In 1977 the revenue budget for the province achieved 61.24 percent of what was planned.

In 1978 the province's revenue budget for the whole year achieved 102.18 percent of its goal. This means that the revenue exceeded the estimate by 2.18 percent, although there were severe floods. This met 53 percent of the expenditures in the province for the year. This means that in 1978 Savannakhet Province was able to achieve its planned revenue.

In 1979, the province's revenue budget was met 103.18 percent. The total year expenditures were met 108 percent. Compared to 1978, initially the revenue doubled, which enabled the province to be completely self-supporting.

In 1980, the revenue budget was met 100.40 percent, and guaranteed total expenditures were achieved 128.45 percent.

This year the province was also completely self-supporting. It has been able to accumulate funds for next year.

The following figures show the revenue by category, in percentage of total revenue of the province:

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
From state economy	0.78	14.40	34.28	45.45	53.59
From various levies	19.83	20.28	60.38	42.33	37.10
From other sources	79.39	65.00	4.00	10.00	6.00

The figures for revenue from each category above show very clearly that the revenue from the state economy expanded at a rapid and constant pace. This is a very strong force for implementing the first state 5-year plan (1981-1985) in the future.

In implementing the first state 5-year plan 1981-1985, especially the 1981 plan, the Savannakhat provincial financial conference held on 9-10 February 1981 decided to strive to exceed the estimated level in order to improve the living standards of the cadres, military, workers and people. On the basis of this resolution each factory, production enterprise and department that has financial functions, competed to achieve success.

9615

CSO: 4206/45

KHOK SA-AT SALT WORKS BEGINS NEW PRODUCTION, SUFFICIENT FOR VIENTIANE

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 20 Feb 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] With the beginning of the new modern type production, the Khok Sa-at Salt Mine has been able to produce more than 12 tons a day. This mine can meet the demands of the people throughout Vientiane city and province.

Comrade Et Phommachan, who is on the board of directors of the Khok Sa-at salt works state enterprise corporation, stated to VIENTIANE MAI on 19 February 1981: "The Khok Sa-at Salt Works, which is subordinate to the Vientiane Trade and Industry Department, completed basic construction of the sun-dried salt fields on 12 February 1981. This construction program began on 10 December 1980 and was expected to be completed at the end of this month, with the help of Vietnamese experts, especially in the design and supervision of the construction."

Comrade Et continued: "These salt fields are small, only 1 hectare in area, which makes the quantity of salt produced rather low. But it represents progress in modern production methods. These are not only saving in labor and production costs, but also the quality of the salt is greatly improved. It can be a food component and seasoning in all kinds of food. We shipped it on a trial basis to supply an ice factory and a feed factory and it met those factories' needs splendidly."

The Khok Sa-at Salt Works can now produce more than 12 tons a day. All production from the sun-dried salt fields and the local boiling vats enters the program for the future, that is, the 1981 plan. Comrade Et said: "The corporation has a program to construct sun-dried salt fields over 4 hectares. When these are finished this year, there will be a total of 5 hectares of sun-dried salt fields, so all the construction sites completed will be used. We have begun part of this program."

9615

CSO: 4206/45

'IDEOLOGICAL OBSTACLES' CITED IN BUDDHIST EDUCATION

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 27 Feb 81 p 2

[Article by Ounheuang Chitaphong]

[Text] To implement the new educational policy set by the party and state in the work of the Buddhist Association, the Monks Educational Council of Luang Prabang Province has tried unceasingly to expand education. So with their support the educational plan throughout the province was given new life, succeeding admirably in the elimination of illiteracy.

In the beginning, after Luang Prabang Province was completely liberated, along with the entire nation, the monks' education faced many obstacles, primarily political ideology, and the lack of teaching equipment. Understanding of party and state policy was not profound. The enemy worked feverishly in their propaganda, distortions, deceptions and slanders against the new party educational policy.

Despite meeting such obstacles, the Monks Educational Council of Luang Prabang Province--with the support and encouragement of the Buddhist Association and the provincial education department, and with all the teachers and student monks united in their determination to surmount every difficulty while carrying out their functions of worship--dedicated their intellect, knowledge and ability to instructing the students to learn as usual and gradually progress, extending the education to each district to meet the needs of the masses.

In the 1980-1981 school year, the monks' schools throughout the province numbered seven, including two secondary schools. There were 410 students, 284 elementary and 126 secondary; a total of 41 teachers of whom 16 were laymen. In this school year the number of elementary teachers was increased to 41 and another 8 were received from the ministry and province. In the 1979-1981 school years, in Buddhist studies there were 23 students who continued their studies at home and abroad. Six monks taught public education and culture to cadres and the people in Nan District and Oudomsai District which played a part in eliminating illiteracy throughout Luang Prabang Province.

At the same time that they put forth effort in teaching and encouraging culture among the people, all Buddhist clergy preached the moral principles and party and state policy to the laity on 109 occasions. A total of 24,386 persons came to hear them. The sermons at those times helped the laity to understand the moral principles and teachings of Buddha and party and state policy, greatly benefitting the nation, religion and morality, compatible with the present conditions.

BRIEFS

LUANG PRABANG AGRICULTURE--At present throughout Luang Prabang Province there are 71 agricultural cooperatives. Because they were well organized, the harvest in the last production season was excellent. This restricted and prevented shortages and delays, and kept everything progressing. From December 1980 to 13 January 1981 they paid total of 277 tons in rice taxes, and participated eagerly in the movement to sell rice to the state engaged in by all the multiethnic farmers throughout the country. Luang Prabang Province is a fine example of participation in building capital for the state. The movement of selling rice to the state by all the multiethnic farmers in Luang Prabang Province gathers more enthusiasm each year. They are full of good will and volunteer to sell their produce to the state. Many districts, communes and households sold rice to the state in excess of the estimated level, because the harvest has improved each year. From the beginning up to now, the people have sold 149 tons of rice to the state. The movement of paying the agriculture tax on rice and selling the rice to the state by all the multinational people of Luang Prabang Province is continuing with fervor. [Excerpts] [Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 23 Feb 81 pp 2, 7] 9615

CSO: 4206/45

THREAT POSED BY MRD LEADERSHIP

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 5 May 81 p 9

[Text]

LAHORE, May 4 The convenor of Guidance Committee (Defunct) Tehrik-e-Istiqal, Pakistan, Syed Moeenuddin has said that integrity of the country was facing a threat posed by the leadership of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD) in the name of democracy. He was addressing a reception hosted by the (defunct) Tehrik-e-Istiqal, Lahore district here yesterday.

He charged the leadership of the MRD, as anti-state and alleged it as a Russian agent wanted to push the country into the state of a civil war. A Red imperialist power was supplying armaments and money to the MRD for the creating unrest and civil war condition in the country, he blamed.

Syed Moeenuddin said the same leadership had ruled the country for seven years and everybody knew that what they did with the democracy during that period, even it had held

party elections during that period.

BEWARE OF MRD DESIGNS

He appealed to the people not to be cheated by the MRD leadership in the name of democracy and to come forward to resolve all problems themselves facing by the country and nation.

Syed Moeenuddin Shah said that Afghan Mujahideen were fighting the war of the entire Muslim world therefore, he held, all the Muslims states under obligations to help and assist, the Afghan Mujahideen in their struggle to liberate their homeland from the Soviet aggression.

He said that Islam-loving and patriotic forces in the country could easily meet the challenge of the threat posed by the MRD to the integrity of the country. He called upon the Government to nominate the genuine persons for the Federal Council and said the same institution should be set-up for a particular period.

NEW FACES IN PROVINCIAL CABINET

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 5 May 81 p 3

[Excerpt]

The much-talked-about and long-awaited provincial ministers have at last taken up their positions in the Civil Secretariat here.

The nine-member cabinet of the country's biggest province was administered oath by the Punjab Governor, Lt-Gen Ghulam Jilani Khan, at a simple ceremony which lasted a little over 15 minutes at the Darbar Hall on April 23, at 11 a.m.

The Cabinet consisted of both old and new faces but hardly anyone who could boast of a national or provincial stature. It has got some political elements but even these remained restricted to politics at their respective districts.

The Governor had some time back hinted at including a woman minister in the cabinet of eight to ten members.

After administering oath to the first cabinet of the province since July 3, 1977, the Governor said that another three ministers, including a woman, will be added to the cabinet in the next few days. The province had the services of "Advisers" previously till General Sawar Khan was at the helm of affairs here.

So the Governor has kept up the hopes of the aspirants very much alive.

As for the woman minister, chances of inclusion of Syeda Ahsan Hussain, Chairman, Jhang District Council, have become very bleak with the inclusion of her hubby Fakhar Imam in the Federal Cabinet. Mr Imam

is the Chairman of the Multan District Council. It will not look nice to have both husband and wife as ministers at Federal and Provincial levels though there existed a precedent of two brothers being ministers at both levels. Mr Niaz Mohammad Arbab is the Federal Minister while his real brother, Mr Jahangir Arbab, was the NWFP Minister.

The other name as rumours go is Begum Arifa Toos, who is also the member of the Punjab Provincial Council.

INTRODUCTION

Coming back to the nine-member Cabinet which was described as all powerful, the composition however makes rather interesting reading.

Mian Salahuddin, popularly known as Mian Sally, of Sally Textile Mills, hails from Lahore proper and from the "Walled City" to be more exact. He is the son of veteran Mian Aminuddin and the son-in-law of the great poet and thinker Allama Mohammad Iqbal, and brother-in-law of Dr Justice Javid Iqbal of the Lahore High Court. He has been a Member of the National Assembly during which he never actively participated in any debate, never asked any question. He has been assigned the Housing and Works and he was the first Minister to announce that he will just draw Rs one as token salary and would not avail of official residence or transport.

Brigadier (Retd) Ghazanfar Mohammad Khan, who has been given the Agriculture portfolio, is the son-in-law of a former Governor Mian Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmiani, who, in a statement, made it pointedly clear that he came to know about this only through the media as he was not consulted in this matter. Mian Gurmiani said that Ghazanfar Mian had been taken against the retired personnel quota and that he did not believe in having double standards.

Provincial Food Minister Rafiq Haider Leghari is the son-in-law of a well-known retired bureaucrat, Mr Atta Mohammad Khan Leghari, who had held important assignments during his career. Mr Rafiq Haider Leghari is also the brother-in-law of late Mr Bilal Haider Leghari, former MNA.

The eldest of the Provincial Ministers, Mian Mohammad Zakir Qureshi, who has been entrusted with Aqaf and Social Welfare portfolios, hails from a big landed family of Sargodha and is the son-in-law of Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana, father of Mian Mumtaz Mohammad Khan Daultana. Mian Zakir Qureshi wields great influence in his area and had been elected to the National Assembly twice, including that of March 1977 elections. He too has announced of not availing the official residence.

Another old face in the Cabinet is Mian Ghulam Mohammad Ahmad Khan Maneka who

hails from Sahiwal and has retained the portfolio of Local Government and Rural Development which he held during the period of General Nawar Khan. He has been the Parliamentary Secretary in the Ayub era in the West Pakistan Assembly for some years.

Another old face in the Cabinet is that of Malik Ailab Yar Khan Khanda, who hails from district Attock. He has been entrusted with the portfolios of Revenue and Relief with the additional charge of Industries, Mineral Development and Labour. He has been the member of the National Assembly in the Ayub era and was the West Pakistan Minister for Labour for a pretty long time.

Comparatively young Mian Nawaz Sharif, of Trusteq Industries, has got the all important portfolio of Finance, Excise and Taxation and has been picked up as the representative of the industrialist community. He was one of those three Ministers who have announced of not availing of the official facilities of residence, transport and salary. He hails from Lahore and has been quite active in promoting sports and other social welfare activities.

Chaudhry Abdul Ghafoor, the Law Minister, hails from Bahawalnagar where he was the Chairman of District Council. He is comparatively an unknown figure at least at the

Provincial level and one has heard his name only in connection with recent strike by the junior doctors. He is a member of the Punjab Bar Council.

Another new face is that of Education Minister Hamid Nisar Chata who hails from a village, Ahmed Nagar, in Wazirabad.

The new Cabinet held its first meeting on April 26 at the Civil Secretariat's Committee Room at which the Provincial Chief Secretary, Mr Mohammad Siddique Chaudhry, briefed the Ministers about the working of the civil administration and their respective departments.

TASK AHEAD

The major task ahead of the new Cabinet was to consider and approve the new financial year's budget and the Annual Development Programme which has since been prepared and submitted to the Governor by the Chairman of the Provincial Planning and Development Board, Mr Saeed Ahmad Qureshi.

Mr Qureshi is now away in Washington at the head of a five-member delegation to negotiate with the World Bank officials for 45 million dollars assistance for the national programme of improvement of Water Courses, estimated to cost over 100 million dollars in four years. About this we will talk more in the coming weeks.

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH JAPAN

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 3 May 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Pak-Japan Co-operation"]

[Text]

FRUITFUL discussions have been held between Pakistan's Finance Minister, Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Japanese Minister for International Trade and Industry, Mr. Tanaka, on the ways and means to strengthen the trade and economic relations between the two friendly countries. During talks, the Pakistani Foreign Minister has urged Japan to reduce trade imbalance by increasing imports of raw materials, semi-processed goods and marine products from Pakistan.

Giant strides have been taken in the field of bilateral trade since its modest beginning in 1960-61. In 1977-78, Japan became the No. 1 trading partner of Pakistan, both in imports and exports. This is not all. Japan pledged a total of 32 billion yen (128 million dollars) as financial assistance for economic development to Pakistan for 1980-81, which was more than double the preceding year's magnitude of Japanese aid and included the biggest ever eight billion yen (32 million dollars) grant portion. Japan has expanded substantially its assistance programme to Pakistan in appreciation of the difficult situation the country is facing due to the recent developments in the region.

It is indeed gratifying that during the past five years, the economic co-operation between the two countries has shown remarkable improvement. Japan has been sharing over 10 per cent. of Pakistan's global trade for the past three years. In 1979-80, Japan was the No. 1 supplier of goods to Pakistan and No. 2 among the buyers of Pakistani products. In a nutshell, Pakistan and Japan are old trade partners and have been closely collaborating with each other in the field of industry and investment. A happy aspect of this special relationship is its fast

growth and the desire on the part of both the countries to forge ahead and further cement the bonds of friendship. Japan is a country with a strong, developed economy which provides ample scope for the Pakistani entrepreneurs to increase trade with that country.

In the context of the cordial relations between the two countries, it is hoped that Japan will show positive awareness of the fact that Pakistan is among the Most Seriously Affected countries, experiencing serious balance of payments problems. It is, therefore, imperative that Japan should take energetic measures to reduce the trade imbalance. There is considerable scope for increasing the import of Pakistani goods into Japan in view of this country's achievements in the field of agriculture and industry in recent years which have substantially added to its export potential. The present anomalous situation has developed mainly because Pakistani imports from Japan have grown at a much faster rate than its exports. While Pakistan's imports from Japan in 1979 stood at 550 million dollars, its exports totalled only 205.9 million dollars. The annual rise in imports has been more than double that in exports. Hence the Finance Minister has suggested that Japan should increase its imports of raw materials, semi-processed goods and marine products from Pakistan. This perfectly fits into the latest pattern of Japanese trade characterised by a substantial increase in the import of processed goods and consumer products from the developing countries. Pakistan is in a position to cater for the Japanese market so far as its requirements for items like leather goods and shrimps are concerned. However, our exporters will also have to bear in mind that Japan is a highly quality conscious market while drawing up their export plans.

Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan has also urged the Japanese businessmen to avail themselves of the vast investment opportunities that exist in Pakistan particularly in the areas of mining, oil and gas exploration and infrastructural projects. He has asked the Japanese investors to visit Pakistan to make on-the-spot study. There can be no two opinions that if the Japanese capital and technology and Pakistani manpower are married, an enchanting economic revolution can be brought about in this country.

Japan has already participated in a big way in the developmental efforts of this country through yen credits, project loans, grants and trade. Since 1961, when it joined the Aid-to-Pakistan Consortium, it has given about 1,000 million dollars in aid. This is besides 18 yen loans, totalling 167.68 billion yen, for the purchase of raw materials and other essential

commodities. Japan has also extended project loans worth 55.3 billion yen for two cement plants at Thatta and Dandot, a Gas Turbine Station at Karaeni and other important projects. Japan has also been providing training facilities to Pakistan in various fields since it became a member of the Colombo Plan in 1954. Hence, it is not much to hope that the Asian giant will positively respond to Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan's call by entering into joint ventures with this country. This will definitely add a new dimension to mutual co-operation and turn to the advantage of both the countries. Japan is a source of great strength and inspiration for the Asian nations as its transfer of technology can play an important part in ushering in a new era of progress and happiness in the developing countries of the Region.

PEOPLE OF BALUCHISTAN SUPPORT ISLAM

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 16 May 81 p 8

[Text] The patriotic people of Baluchistan have unwavering faith in Islam and Pakistan and they denounce communism and all other foreign ideologies.

This was stated by Maulana Abdul Qadir Azad, Khatib, Badshahi Mosque, who headed a five-member Ulema delegation to Baluchistan, while giving the impressions of their 12-day tour, at a Press conference here today.

Maulana Azad said the delegation included prominent Ulema from all schools of thought and it was the first official attempt to create unity amongst the Muslims so as to be able to face the threat from communism and it had met a great success.

He said during their tour, the Ulema had been able to dispel various wrong impressions that had been created in the minds of the people of Baluchistan by various measures adopted by the Government. These wrong impressions had been created due to lack of information and were cleared after the position was explained to them in detail.

Staunch Muslims

Maulana Abdul Azad Qadir said the people of Baluchistan were staunch Muslims and they desired prompt and total enforcement of the Islamic order. He said they had not been fully satisfied with the Zakat Ordinance and the working of the Federal Shariat Court, particularly due to its decision regarding Rajam. They had, however, welcomed the proposal for the appointment of three prominent Ulema at the Shariat Court, he added.

Maulana Azad said the Ulema in Baluchistan had certain economic problems. He said at present the Ulema and Khatibs were given Ushr as their remuneration which was a meager amount. But if the Government decided to collect Ushr from there, these people, who were rendering valuable services to the cause of Islam against communism, would starve. He therefore, suggested that the entire amount of Ushr collected from Baluchistan province should be disbursed among the Ulema, Khatibs and for the running of Madrassas and some more funds should be diverted for this purpose from the Federal Government Fund.

Maulana Azad urged the Government to solve the problems of the agriculturists in Baluchistan and arrange the disposal of their large stocks of onion and cummin seed.

He further called for steps to counter the propaganda from a handful of teachers having leanings towards communism.

CSO: 4220/285

BIOGRAPHIC DATA ON SIND MINISTERS

Karachi DAWN in English 15 May 81 p 14

[Text]

MIR RASOOL BUX TALPUR: Born in 1929 at Tando Mir Muhammad, Hyderabad District, Mir Rasool Bux Talpur was educated at Jamia Millia Delhi. He is widely known for his services in social and political fields over a period of more than 30 years. During this period he has also remained an active trade-unionist.

He has also been a member of the Hyderabad Municipal Committee.

A seasoned politician, Mir Rasool Bux Talpur has held the office of Senior Minister in the Sind Cabinet and Governor of Sind 1972-73.

Mir Sahio's close identification with the down-trodden of the province has always earned him great respect from all sections of society. He is the younger brother of Mir Ali Ahmad Talpur, Defence Minister of Pakistan.

MR. JUSTICE SYED GHOUS ALI SHAH: Born in the year 1934 at village Mori, District Khairpur. Mr. Justice Syed Ghous Ali Shah graduated from S. M. College, Karachi in 1955 and took his Law Degree in 1957.

Mr. Justice Syed Ghous Ali Shah, whose family has a long history of spiritual leadership in the area entered public life in early twenties, when he was elected Chairman of Union Council Mori in 1964.

A lawyer by profession he was elected to the office of president of the District Bar Association for a record term of 6 years from 1969 to 74. He was elected as member of the Pakistan Bar Council in 1974 and as its Vice-Chairman in 1975. He was again elected to the same position in 1979 for a second term, an honour which has never been conferred on any member of the Bar till today. He has also served as member of the Boards of Governors for Law Colleges in Sind and Public School Sukkur.

In his public life Mr. Justice Syed Ghous Ali Shah, has always voiced grievances of the people, particularly in the rural areas and participated actively in their welfare programmes.

He was elevated to the bench of Sind High Court on 19-7-1979.

SARDAR GHULAM MUHAMMAD KHAN MAHAR: Born in 1924 at village Khan Garh, District Sukkur. Sardar Ghulam Muhammad Khan Mahar, who comes from a famous Zamindar family, is known for his active interest in welfare activities in the province.

In view of his services, he was elected MNA from Sukkur Constituency in 1964. He continued to represent the people of his area at various forums including the Senate to which he was elected in 1973.

On the basis of his public services, he was elected member of the District Council from Ghotki in the Local Bodies Elections 1979. He was later elected Chairman of the Sukkur District Coordination Committee. He is also an active member of the Provincial Council of Sind.

Mr. Mahar brings with him deep understanding of rural problems and of the needs of a growing agricultural economy.

SYED NAZAR SHAH: Born in 1926 at village Khairpur, District Nawabshah, Syed Nazar Shah belongs to a widely respected and well known Zamindar family of Nawabshah. His father Syed Khair Shah was a Deputy Minister in the West Pakistan Cabinet in 1956-57.

Syed Nazar Shah was elected to the West Pakistan Assembly in 1962 and was re-elected to the Sind Assembly in 1970 as an independent. He wields considerable influence throughout the District not only because of his family background but mainly due to his amiable personality and his keen interest in the social and economic uplift of the people of the area.

SYED AHAD YOUSUF: Syed Ahad Yousuf, 47, originally hails from Lucknow. He migrated to Pakistan in 1947. He took his Honours and Law Degrees from Sind University where he played a leading role in student affairs.

A lawyer by profession, former General Secretary of Hyderabad Bar Association and member of Sindh/Baluchistan Bar Council, Syed Ahad Yousuf has served as Assistant Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader for seven years and as Honorary Professor of Law at Jinnah College Hyderabad. He was elected as a Basic Democrat in 1964 and to the Provincial Assembly in 1974. He has played an active role in the socio-political life of the Province. He wields considerable influence in the public life of Hyderabad.

Begum Ahad Yousuf is a Municipal Councillor at Hyderabad and an active social worker.

ABHIRAM W. TABANI: Mr. Tabani was born in 1930 at Rangoon. His family though originally from Bombay, had settled in Karachi before independence.

He obtained BS in Textile Engineering from Philadelphia College of Textile and Science.

Himself a renowned industrialist Mr. Tabani has been associated with a number of trade groups and business organisations in various capacities.

He has been a member of a number of Pakistan Trade Delegations. He has also represented Pakistan at a number of international Labour Conferences organised by the ILO (International Labour Organisation). Because of his organising capacity, he was appointed honorary Administrator of the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industries in 1971-72. He also served as Chairman of the Export Promotion Bureau and the Cotton Board from 1973 to 1978. He was Chairman of Fisheries Board from 1973 to 1975 and Chairman Board of Directors Industrial Development Bank from 1973 to 1978.

At present, he is the President of Employers Federation of Pakistan. Mr. Tabani has wide and varied experience and understanding of industrial and Labour problems as well as matters relating to business organisations in Pakistan.

BEGUM TAZEEN FARIDI: Begum Tazeen Faridi born in 1921, is a gold medallist in Philosophy and Psychology from Lucknow University. She later obtained a post-graduate diploma in Psychology and Sociology from Allahabad University. She was also elected as President of Lucknow University Students Union in 1938.

A renowned social worker, Begum Tazeen Faridi has served as Chief of Social Welfare Section of the Planning Commission in 1966-67 and also as Advisor to the Planning Commission from 1962 to 1967.

Widely travelled, she has represented Pakistan at a number of international forums including the United Nations, and the Economic and Social Council.

Begum Tazeen Faridi has held a number of important positions in various Social Welfare Organisations which include APWA and the Pakistan Red Crescent Society. She has also remained Secretary General of APWA.

Begum Tazeen Faridi is married to Mr. A. R. Faridi, former Chairman PIOC and Pakistan Steel Mills Corporation PASMIC.

DOST MUHAMMAD FAIZI: Born at Karachi on 24th December 1949, Mr. Dost Muhammad Faizi is the youngest member of the Provincial Cabinet.

Mr. Faizi distinguished himself in student activities both at the college as well as the University level and is still remembered as an outstanding debator.

After taking his M.A. in Political Science, Mr. Faizi entered the field of industry and was elected as President of Korangi Trade Association.

During his student days and afterwards, Mr. Faizi took a keen interest in social welfare activities and holds various offices in a number of such organisations.

He entered the political field in 1977 when he was a candidate for the Provincial Assembly.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON INDIAN DUALITY

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 17 May 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Indian Duality"]

[Text] The implacable hostility of Mrs. Indira Gandhi and her Ministers towards Pakistan is now clearly leading them into channels removed from sanity and wisdom. Their hue and cry over Pakistan's purchases of arms to replace the outdated stuff was in itself the most unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign country which has as much right to acquire arms in any quantity and of any quality, as India claims for itself. But that is understandable in the light of the fear psychology historically ingrained in India, and the doublefaced policy pursued by that country since its inception. But what surpasses comprehension is the bankruptcy of their political wisdom, which is illustrated by the recent news carried by a section of the Indian Press--apparently taking cue from the Government--that Pakistani arms have been smuggled into India, to Rampur, to help the dissident Elements in that country. According to the Statesman of Delhi these arms and ammunition are believed to be meant for supply to create tension in some sensitive parts of the country. "As everybody understands, the news is patently absurd because it is difficult to believe that incompetence and treason in the official machinery in India has reached such colossal proportions that foreign arms can be so easily smuggled into the heart of the country. Such guile and cunning, in an attempt to divert the attention of the people from the Government's incompetence and failure to deliver the goods, can indeed boomerang by planting ideas into the minds of people like Sikhs and many others. We are sure even the fooliest among the Indians--for whose consumption the news has been fabricated--will not stomach it.

Raising Pakistan's bogey is one of the favourite guiles practised by Mrs. Indira Gandhi to divert her people's attention from the internal problems. In recent days her troubles at the home front have been mounting, as is indicated by the no-confidence move against her in the Indian parliament. The only comment by the opposition leaders, in India on Mrs. Indira Gandhi's statement that war (obviously with Pakistan) can break out any moment, was that she was at her old game once again: trying to create logic to impose emergency and put all her political opponents safely behind the bars.

India is a big country, with bigger problems. The centrifugal forces in India--in the shape of the rivalry between the north and the south of the country and

the demand for independence from Sikhs and other people--and the problems created by casteism, poverty and unemployment call for serious and constructive approach towards them. Raising Pakistan's bogey to divert the attention of the people from these is a political blunder. Mrs. Gandhi's ostrich-like policy vis-a-vis the internal problems is, clearly not going to be much help when the simmering unrest erupts into anarchy.

Pakistan never posed any danger for India, because it is not bigger than that country nor it has that much arms which India has. In fact this country has been persistent in its desire to develop the most cordial relations with India. But all expressions of friendship have been deliberately ignored by Mrs. Gandhi. The arms purchases by Pakistan have now given her a new pretext to lash at this country. After the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan it has become necessary for this country to take care of its defences. The preparations are purely defensive in nature and are not directed against any other state. Pakistan's need to properly arm itself, in the face of the new situation has also been admitted by Mrs. Gandhi. But she is in the habit of forgetting her own statements. Looked at from Pakistan's point of view, the hectic Indian preparations are yet another cause of anxiety for it. Because India's peace with China and all her other neighbours leave only Pakistan against which these seem to be directed.

In India, about 10,000 anti-Muslim riots have been engineered by the majority community, since 1946, mostly with the help of officials. The latest of these occurred in Bihar Shariff, in the Bihar state, a few days ago. Quite obviously, India's hue and cry over dangers from Pakistan and the fabricated story about Pakistani arms having been smuggled into that country is intended to deceive the world opinion and specially the Muslim world. The third Islamic summit had taken serious notice of the genocide of Muslims in India. India's attempts to forge political and economic relations with rich Muslim countries to benefit from their oil wealth--in the context of the horrible plight of Muslims in that country--throws into bold relief its double-faced and hypocritical policy. It is time for the OIC and its member states to adjust their policies towards India accordingly.

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GOVERNMENT TO PROTECT INDUSTRIALISTS', WORKERS' RIGHTS

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 5 May 81 pp 1, 10

[Text]

The Federal Industries Minister, Mr Ehsan Bux Soomro, said here yesterday that the present Government stood for protecting the rights and privileges of industrialists as well as the workers for the unhindered industrial development and increased production in the country.

In a meeting with the industrialists from the city and the interior of Sind, the Minister said that the Government sincerely believed that rights of none of the parties were trampled. The industrialists' rights are to be protected and the labour force would also not be allowed to be unjustifiably harassed, he added.

SICK UNITS

During the two-hour meeting, the industrialists led by the President of the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Mr Maher H. Akavi, apprised the Minister of the problems faced by the industry.

Mr Soomro said that the main object of his meeting with the industrialists was to know the problems of the industrialists and try to help them for increased industrialisation and production.

He said that the stage for the preparation of the Budget for the next fiscal year had reached and their suggestions and recommendations would be conveyed to the concerned quarters.

"I want to infuse confidence in you and assure you of safeguarding your interest at highest level," he said.

As regards the step for the revival of sick industrial units, the Minister said that he was seized of the matter and would do his best in that direction.

POWER SHORTAGE

Referring to the power shortage, Mr Soomro assured the industrialists that he had taken up the matter at the highest level. He said the steps had already been taken to reduce load-shedding.

He said that he was taking up the matter for linking Karachi Electric Supply Corporation with the national grid system. He added that with the commissioning of Pipri unit, the situation would improve.

Mr Soomro further said the Government would encourage those industrialists who would like to install power generators in their units.

As regards tax holiday for certain districts in Sind, the Minister said that the Sind Government had seriously taken up the issue. He himself had taken up the issue with the Ministry of Finance. Mr Soomro said and added that the tax holiday would never be effective if it was confined to the units set up in the industrial estates. There was no justification for excluding the other areas of the district from the purview of tax holiday.

CREDIT CEILING

Referring to another demand of industrialists about credit ceiling, the Minister said that as per the State Bank of Pakistan, Rs. 200 crore were lying unutilised. He wanted to know which sector was feeling the pinch of credit ceiling.

As regards the demand for removal of negative list of industries made by Mr Shoukat Ahmad, President of Karachi Chamber of Commerce, he said that 13 industries were on this list. He said that Government discouraged the establishment of those industries which had reached the saturation stage and also those dependent on imported raw material. He defended the Government policy saying that the list had justification.

About the shortage of caustic soda, he said that the Government had sanctioned a new unit of this item. With the establishment of this new unit, the shortage would be over.—APP.

FOREIGN REMITTANCES UNCERTAIN SOURCE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 17 May 81 pp 1, 4

[Text]

The Managing Director of Bankers Equity, Mr D.M. Qureshi, yesterday described the home remittance as the most uncertain source of foreign exchange which should not be relied upon for financing our long-term development plans.

Inaugurating a seminar on "foreign remittances" organised by the Institute of Bankers in Pakistan, he emphasised the need for evolving an integrated policy package for effectively utilising home remittances for productive purposes in the country.

Mr Qureshi called for developing specialised type of index-linked, property-linked, gold-linked and small trade and industry linked financial assets for the gainful employment of foreign remittances in the economy.

Mr Qureshi said that the most puzzling aspect of foreign remittances in our economic development was the limited role played by them in promoting domestic capital formation. He said that no serious attempt had been made to institutionalise the flow of remittances in our economy.

Quoting from an study undertaken by the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, he said that 62.2 per cent of the remittances were used for consumption; 21.9 per cent invested in real estate and 13.1 per cent were saved or invested of which only 1.45 per cent were channelled into financial assets.

He said that level of remittances, depended on the level

of income of expatriates, rate of economic growth and composition of labour force of host countries. Mr Qureshi further said that decline in the rate of growth of foreign remittances was inevitable.

He said that Pakistani migrants were being replaced by South Koreans and South East Asians due to one reason or the other.

He also said that throughout the world immigration laws were being made increasingly stringent and the possibilities of Pakistani expatriates finding new jobs were receding with the passage of time. Mr Qureshi said that the earnings from remittances might not register the growth witnessed in the recent past as the level of migrant workers had reached its plateau. He added that we had not done our home work to meet this challenge.

LABOUR FLOW

Mr Qureshi called upon the Government to closely monitor and effectively plan the volume and timing of labour flows. He referred to a study of World Bank which had projected the demand and supply of manpower requirements upto 1985 for eight labour importing countries.

He said that the study had shown that the demand for semi-skilled and un-skilled expatriates would decline and the demand for professional and technical occupations would increase at a fast rate.

Mr Qureshi said the change of composition in the demand for expatriates could be fully

exploited for maximising home remittances only by developing and releasing the type of worker needed in the expatriate market.

Mr Qureshi suggested that an institutional mechanism might be developed to help our migrants in establishing small and medium scale industries or modern farming.

He said that inputs of management and bridging rupee finance might be made available during the absence of migrant worker or until such time after his return as he was able to substitute those inputs himself.

BRAIN DRAIN

The second speaker, Dr S Nawab Haider Naqvi, Director, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad, said there was an exaggerated notion of brain drain to the Mid East as a very small percentage of professional workers are in those countries. He came to this conclusion according to a survey conducted, whose conclusions will be announced in a few months.

He said the remittances have improved the standards of living of five million families but has not touched the poor of the country. Since they have not been able to pay the cost of visas, in this way, particularly in the rural areas the gap between the rich and the absolutely poor has widened.

He said the largest number of people who have left for the Middle East are from the Punjab. Most of the labour has been unskilled emerging from traditional the construction and manufacturing sector.

This is resulting in social repercussions whose results will be seen later.

He said except for the NWFP where a large amount of the remittances were being sent through hundi, most of the remittances were being channeled from abroad through the country's banks.

Mr Naqvi stated that according to their calculations the majority of the migrant workers' earnings is being sent back home, with the worker being an exemplary model for saving.

He suggested the Government to train unskilled labour and provide them loans to go abroad. In this way the very poor too could benefit.

Mr Mafouz Ali, Senior Vice-President, United Bank Limited, said the country was obtaining capital out of redundant labour. The home remittances were providing a source of livelihood to 2.5 million people in Pakistan. This also allowed the Government greater freedom in formulating import policies.

SUITABLE PROJECTS

He said the public policy must be geared to the objective of developing suitable projects for which the remitters may provide the equity base either wholly or in mixed ownership with the Government. The Gov-

ernment may later divert its interest in favour of the remitters. He welcomed a Government subsidy for these projects until such time the projects became viable and could be handed over to the remitters.

Speaking on the 'Mobilisation of Home Remittances: Trends and Future Strategy', Mr Ali said the basic deterrent to the growth of capital out of remittance income was perhaps, acceptable financial or real assets being unavailable to the remitter.

Mr Khadim H. Hudaib, President of Allied Bank of Pakistan, spoke on the role of banks in 'Mobilising foreign remittances—problems and achievements'. Facilities and special services provided by Pakistani banks for workers abroad was highlighted.

He suggested the education of prospective emigrants through leaflets literature on various investment concession and savings schemes of the banks.

Embassy staff and personnel working in overseas branches of the country's banks could provide persuasive information to the emigrants about investment opportunities in Pakistan.

Earlier, Mr M. M. Malik, Secretary of the Institute of Bankers in Pakistan, welcomed the speakers and the participants of the seminar.

INDIA'S PROBLEMS WITH SIKH SEPARATISTS VIEWED

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 1 May 81 p 4

[Editorial: "The Khalistan Issue"]

[Text]

AT A TIME when Mrs. Indira Gandhi continues to battle with numerous problems of colossal dimensions, each seeming to defy solution, India's Pandora box has thrown up yet another vexatious problem — the demand for Khalistan by the Sikhs. The ethnic issue in Assam remains unresolved by stoppage of the flow of oil from there. The farming community is unhappy with the low procurement prices of produce; student agitation against the reservation of seats for scheduled castes in medical colleges, resulting in clashes with the police, remains to be fully countered; nor has the administration been able to minimise the frequency of communal riots if it could not altogether stop the pogrom of the defenceless Muslims of her country. And now the demand of Khalistan has been added to Mrs. Gandhi's bagful of problems.

This demand was voiced shortly after partition of the sub-continent as the Sikhs had come to realise that Independence had brought for them nothing but a change of masters. They were dominated by the unaccommodative Hindu majority with which they had little in common. Their faith, culture and traditions are altogether at variance with those of their Hindu compatriots. Attempts to absorb them in the Hindu community have proved futile. What the Sikhs want, particularly those in rural areas, is to preserve their separate identity.

That this demand has the full support of the Sikhs living abroad is evidenced from the fact that earlier this month Mr. Balbir Singh Sandhu, Secretary General of the National Council of Khalistan, told newsmen in Amritsar that the Council would issue passports of the Khalistan government and displayed a specimen copy of the passport printed in Canada. The Punjab government, according to the 'Indian Express' (April 8), has decided to adopt the policy of 'wait and see' towards the handful of 'protagonists of Khalistan'. Although it is said that official circles are not flurried over the role being played by Washington-based Ganga Singh Dhillon, who had presided over the Sikh educational conference, organised recently by the chief Khalsa Dewan in Chandigarh, the Punjab Chief Minister Darbara Singh has threatened to use the National Security Act to deal with secessionist and separatist elements in the State.

The President of the Akali Dal, Jagdev Singh Talwandi, who was among the 14 Sikh leaders arrested on Wednesday after pro-Khalistan Sikhs had marched and forced their way to the Parliament chanting slogans like Desh Punjab Zindabad, told newsmen immediately before his arrest that demonstrations would continue until their demand for a separate Sikh State was conceded. The demand, which is said to be in the terms of Anandpur Sahib Resolution adopted early this month, has asked for a separate Sikh State with full powers except for subjects relating to defence, foreign affairs, currency and communication. It has called for recognition of the Sikh State by the United Nations. Mr. Talwandi has said that the movement will gather momentum after the current harvesting season. Writing in Patriot (31 March, 1981), Shaunkh Singh has said that "the idea and demand of Khalistan is no longer the tall claim of a few fanatics in and outside Punjab. Today, it is very much the topic of a persistent and state-wide debate in newspapers, political groups and religio-cultural institutions."

While we do not stand for secessionist movements leading to the fragmentation of India, or of any other country for that matter, we do feel that New Delhi should show more tolerance to minorities in that country and concede greater freedom to them. Mrs. Gandhi will also be well advised not to distract public attention from grave domestic problems by crying wolf and blowing the bugles of war with Pakistan.

COUNTRY'S STAKE IN GULF STATES EXAMINED

Islamabad THE MULLIN in English 4, 5 May 81 p 4

[Article by Prof Sharif al Mujahid, director, Quaid-i-Azam Academy]

[Text]

THE Gulf states are a major source of oil for the non-communist world. The Russian intervention in Afghanistan, which meant a big leap forward in the century-old Russian drive towards the warm waters of the Arabian Sea, has brought Russia in the vicinity of the Gulf. The Gulf has thus assumed a great strategic importance.

Anything that happens in the Gulf is of profound importance to Pakistan since Pakistan is itself situated at the mouth of the Gulf. Not only for security reasons but also for cultural and economic reasons, Pakistan has a vested interest in the Gulf. It is, therefore, desirable that she should establish close relationship with the states bordering the Gulf.

Except for Iraq and Iran, the other six oil bearing Gulf States - Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, U.A.E., Qatar, and Bahrain - have almost an identical political system. Kuwait has a parliamentary democracy of a sort on a limited franchise basis; but otherwise the Gulf states represent various shades of an oligarchical system, with consultative councils at some places.

In all of them, the Islamic Shariah is the law of the land. The legal system remains untouched by modernisation which has otherwise revolutionised the entire life-patterns. Social structures and the tribal system also remain largely untouched.

BOOM PERIOD

All of them have entered the boom period but in recent decades. All of them have undertaken development of their respective countries on an extensive scale; they are keen to create a physical infrastructure with a view to extending their present prosperity into the future. Some of them have already made joint strides in modernising their communications, educational and economic systems and in diversifying their economy and their investments.

But they all lack population and technical know-how for undertaking any large scale economic activity and industrial development. Hence they are obliged to import technology on the one hand, and managers as well as labour on the other from other countries.

Although the state system is oligarchical in nature the rulers have shown sagacity and wisdom, have adopted progressive policies, and have devised concrete measures towards establishing social welfare states in their respective countries. Efforts are also being made to raise literacy rates, improve health standards, and develop technical know-how.

This has become possible if only because at the decision-making level, these states are today manned by comparatively young men who are highly educated, hard working, imaginative, dynamic, articulate, clear-headed, and task-oriented. For instance, it has been a treat to listen to a Yousuf El Alawi (Oman) here, a

Salem El Gazzali (Oman) there, and a Niyam El Kitab (U.A.E.) elsewhere, to expound and elucidate their respective countries' foreign, defence or cultural policies. Kuwait's Shaikh Sabah Ahmad, the oldest foreign minister in the Arab world, has distinguished himself as the leading compromiser between feuding Arab states. More than anything else, these men hold out the promise of a great future for their respective countries.

Efforts are also being made to develop defence capabilities but none of them has the defence potential at present to withstand any large scale external invasion. All of them are within the range of Soviet attack and except for Kuwait which has proffered a somewhat neutralist stand between the East and the West, all of them are inclined towards the West. To most of them, the threat from the Soviet Union is both real and immediate. Actually Oman, the second largest state in the region, had to contend with communist aggression, and it claims itself to be the only country, apart from Malaysia, in Asia which had successfully countered communist onslaughts and nipped the trouble in the bud.

Apart from external aggression, there is also the danger of internal subversion, especially from the left-oriented elements or from those who feel that these states were not doing enough to support the Palestinian cause. This explains why these states except Oman have been so vehement in denouncing President Sadat's "peace mission" and the Camp David accord.

Saudi Arabia which in its own right in the region is the natural leader of these states. In guardianship of the Grand Mosque at Mecca and the Holy Shrine at Medina invests Saudi Arabia with tremendous religious symbolism, and with a prestige unmatched in the rest of the Islamic world. Its present prosperity and the imaginative leadership provided by the late King Faisal have also helped to catapult it into the leadership role, not only in the Middle East but in the entire Muslim world. The founding of the Organisation of Islamic Countries (OIC) in the wake of the First Islamic Summit in Rabat in October 1969 and several ancillary organisations, the location of most of these organisations and institutions in Saudi Arabia, and the rather generous grants made by Riyadh to set them up and keep them afloat, as well as to the comparatively poor Muslim countries — all this has further helped to bolster up Saudi Arabia's position and prestige during the past decade.

All this in turn has further strengthened Saudi Arabia's position among the Middle Eastern Arab states which look up to her for leadership and guidance. Thus for the most part, she sets the tone and direction, especially in the sphere of foreign policies and defence. There is also close collaboration and co-operation between Saudi Arabia and these states in various spheres, and during the past three months this has found an institutional expression in the Gulf Co-operative Council on the lines of the EEC, COMECON, and the ASEAN, and in the Gulf Federation.

These are some of the major realities of the Gulf states which I had an opportunity to visit and study at first hand as a member of a delegation some weeks ago. Our visit took us to five of these Gulf states — Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, UAE, and Qatar.

In each of the countries visited, the Pakistan Embassy arranged visits with dignitaries, decision-makers, officials and journalists, thus enabling the delegation to study the attitudes of the officials,

decision-makers and opinion-makers of the countries visited, and to discuss with them relations between their countries and Pakistan.

The one thing that struck us the most in all these countries is the tremendous fund of goodwill for Pakistan and a realisation for their part of the constructive role Pakistan has been playing in the Middle East and in the promotion of the causes of the Muslim Ummah. The recent (January) visit of President Ziaul Haq to these various countries and his efforts for ending the Gulf War as a Member of the OIC Negotiating Committee have helped to focus attention on Pakistan's place in the region, to bolster up Pakistan's prestige as a leading member of the Islamic Ummah, and to win for it immense goodwill and appreciation in the Gulf states.

In each of the countries visited, the high officials, editors and others we have had an opportunity to meet and discuss, had repeatedly emphasised the special relationship each of these countries has with Pakistan. Mr. Yousef El Alavi (Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Oman), Mr. Hisham El Kitab (Director, Information and Culture, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UAE), Mr. Sa'oun El Baid (Information Secretary, Kuwait), Mr. Ali bin Ahmad El Ansari (Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, Qatar), Mr. Muhammad bin Hamad al-Thani (Minister of Education, Qatar), Dr. Saud-al-Jalal (Deputy Minister of Education, Saudi Arabia), Shaikh Abdul Aziz bin Abaz (Mufti-Azam, Saudi Arabia), Mr. Abdullah El Sudayri (Chief Editor, *Al-Riyadh*), Mr. Nasir Lthman (Managing Director, *Al-Riyadh*, Qatar) — each one of them stressed the point over and over again that their respective countries have a special relationship with Pakistan which could not be described as being merely friendly or close.

However, except in the case of Saudi Arabia, we detected an under-current of dissatisfaction in their discussions with us. The smaller nations seem to feel, and not without reason, that despite their special relationship, Pakistan does not pay enough attention to them.

GREAT SCOPE

Mr. Yousef El Alavi (Oman), for instance, said that although they were satisfied with the exist-

ing bilateral relationship between the two countries, there was a great scope for its improvement and enlargement.

In this connection, he pointed out that while Oman has received favourable comments and support for the recently established Gulf Advisory Council from many countries, Pakistan has been rather silent on the accord, and that they would very much like to get official support from Pakistan. He also pointed out that while Oman supports Pakistan on all issues, Pakistan has not been forthcoming (or has been found lukewarm) in supporting Oman, even where her vital interests are concerned — for instance, on the issue of the Gulf Advisory Council, which Oman regards as providing the surest guarantee of her security, defence and other needs. A footnote to this is that while President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh has welcomed the Gulf Advisory Council during his recent visit to Jeddah, Pakistan has offered no official comment till the time of writing. This silence, though by no means inexplicable in the context of the Gulf war, is, however, not winning any goodwill for Pakistan in the Gulf States; rather, it tends to dimipate what it already commands.

Likewise, Shaikh Mohammad bin Hamad El Thani (Minister of Education, Qatar) and Dr. Abdul Rahman Hasan Ibrahim (Vice-Chancellor, Qatar University) pointed out that while Qatar is keen to enlarge the area of co-operation between the two countries, Pakistan's response has not been too encouraging. They implicitly complained of the inordinate delay by Pakistan in signing the protocol which provides for extensive collaboration and cooperation in the cultural field.

Likewise, Mr. Hisham El-Kitab (UAE) desires a greater initiative from the Pakistan side in the cultural field — more specifically, in the exchange of teachers and students, journalists, artists and sportsmen.

Talking to these leaders, one gets the feeling that their keenness to enlarge upon our present relationship has not been sufficiently matched on our side, and it is necessary to controvert this under-current in their thinking. It could be done only if early and positive steps are taken and efforts

made to overcome the bottlenecks that have generated a feeling among the Gulf States that Pakistan neglects them or at least does not care enough for them. An effort in this direction should not merely be related to foreign affairs but should also concern other fields.

It must be remembered that not only Saudi Arabia but also each of these states is important for Pakistan in terms of our own security and economic interests.

For one thing, the security of the Gulf along which they are located is crucial for the security of Pakistan in the present configuration of geopolitics in the region. For another, the presence of some 400,000 Pakistanis in the five smaller states (excluding Saudi Arabia) and their share in the bolstering up of our foreign exchange resources and our prosperity make them important from the economic angle as well.

Hence the paramount need to devise appropriate policies which recognise their due importance in the region and for Pakistan.

Newborn nations and states feel rather strongly that others should recognise them for what they are worth and in their own right, and not as mere appendage of a mighty nation or Super-Power in the vicinity. This is a most obsessive psychological need which we ourselves have felt since we had separated from the Indian mainland, and which Canada, though long established, still feels.

Hence the first prerequisite for establishing any meaningful relationship with these smaller nations in the Gulf would call for taking due note of this psychic need, and for giving them the feeling that we care for them and are keen to establish close and cordial relations with them for what they are themselves worth rather than merely because they happen to be the friends of our friend at the moment.

OVER the past decade or so, Pakistan has given special attention to developing close relations with the Gulf states in the economic field. Several joint ventures have been established, especially in the field of banking. Actually banking throughout the Gulf states (except Saudi Arabia) is dominated by Pakistani executives, managerial class, and personnel. But there is still scope for enlarging the areas of cooperation between Pakistan and the Gulf states in various fields.

There is also a great scope for investment from these Gulf states in Pakistani projects. The President's visit to these countries served as a shot in the arm, and this should have been followed by inviting delegations from these countries for an on-the-spot review of the projects in which their investments are sought. In any case, trade delegations from these countries should be invited both at the official and non-official levels, and they should be apprised of the opportunities, promise and prospects for investment in Pakistan.

We were told in Muscat, Doha, and elsewhere that their respective governments are anxious and willing to enlarge the areas of cooperation in the economic field but Pakistan has not shown enough initiative. In the context of the political and economic systems prevailing in the Gulf states, the Shura are the prime decision-makers. Hence it would be desirable to invite them, the neo-industrialists and others as guests of the Government and of the Chambers of Commerce and do some effective sort of public relations with them, with a view to convincing them of the suitability of the Pakistani climate for their investment.

A constant complaint we have come across in these countries concerns the ethics of our businessmen who, once the samples are approved, or after the first consignment, try to unload sub-standard goods. The Pakistani diplomats and personnel in our embassies have confirmed this in each of the countries visited, and have told us that this lack of ethics and morality on the part of our businessmen have been responsible for the somewhat meagre quantum of the flow of goods from Pakistan to these countries. Such undesirable business practices have also brought Pakistan a bad name.

It is therefore high time that the Government in collaboration with the Chamber of Commerce formulates certain measures and prescribes certain provisions to ensure that Pakistani businessmen do not offload their substandard goods in these countries. By the same token, stringent measures would have to be taken to see that only standard goods are exported to foreign countries.

GREAT SCOPE

We also found that there is a great scope for enlarging the areas of cooperation in the educational and cultural fields.

The educational authorities in these countries need more and detailed information about the educational system, structure, nature of degrees and diplomas, and the curricula for various degrees in Pakistan. Since, generally speaking, the American system is followed in these countries they look askance at our matriculation and B.A. degrees which our students acquire after 10 or 14 years of schooling, as the case may be, whereas the American system calls for 12 years of schooling for the high school diploma and 16 years for the B.A. degree.

It is suggested that a brochure detailing the educational system prevailing in Pakistan should be produced as a first step towards academic cooperation between Pakistan and these countries.

These countries may also be offered seats for their students in medical, engineering and other professional colleges on a more systematic basis. Questions of equivalence of degrees and diplomas between those given in Pakistan and in these countries should be settled on a central basis, rather than done on an ad-hoc basis by individual universities. The University Grants Commission should be assigned this task.

Oman, Qatar and UAE look forward to greater cooperation in the educational and scholastic fields and would like to invite educationalists, administrators in education, and university professors, especially in the basic, biological and medical sciences, and in engineering.

Oman is planning to set up her first University in the near future and the Education Minister told us that he is keenly looking forward to the Pakistan Education Minister's visit to discuss with him the problems relating to the setting up of this University. The Pakistan's Education Minister was due to visit Muscat and meet his counter-

just some time ago, but the visit has already been postponed twice which has, of course, disappointed the latter. Yet the Omani Education Minister showed keenness and enthusiasm, and hoped that the visit would materialise in the near future. Here, then, is an opportunity that should be grasped with both hands.

Likewise, Dr. Abdul Rahman Hasan Ibrahim (Vice-Chancellor, Qatar University) is keen to get Pakistani assistance in the educational field, and is looking forward to the signing of the protocol for cultural cooperation which is pending with our Foreign Office for the past nine or ten months. The delay has already created misgivings of a sort about Pakistan's earnestness of establishing close cultural contacts with Qatar, and the signing of the same, whatever be the reason, must not be put off any longer.

There is also a great scope for cooperation in the health sector. Pakistani doctors are much in demand; but more than that we could offer seats for students from these areas in our medical colleges, especially in the case of Oman, Qatar, and the UAE.

It is also desirable that our Health Ministry establishes some sort of liaison with its Omani counterpart and explore the possibilities of cooperation between the two countries in this sector. It may be mentioned here that Omani patients which could not be treated medically in Oman are generally sent to Bombay hospitals for treatment; here is an area where Pakistan could easily step in. Besides earning valuable foreign exchange, treatment of Omani patients is bound to create considerable goodwill for Pakistan.

Exchange visits of journalists, economists, teachers and artists should be promoted and arranged periodically. Pakistani food festivals, fashion shows, and handicrafts exhibitions should be arranged in these countries, such efforts lead to greater appreciation of Pakistani culture.

The number of Pakistanis in all the Gulf states is quite considerable. Their estimated population is some 60,000 in Saudi Arabia, 50,000 in Kuwait, 30,000 in Oman, 90,000 in Qatar and 200,000 in the UAE.

Additionally, except in the case of Saudi Arabia, the Pakistani population forms a sizeable percentage of the total population in each of these countries.

The reputation of the Pakistanis in all these states is generally good. They are considered serious in their work, honest in their dealings, and dignified in their bearing; they compare extremely

well in competition with other migrants such as Indians, Sri Lankans, Filipinos, and South Koreans. Pakistanis generally live decently and are imbued with a supreme sense of self-respect.

As indicated elsewhere, the banking ventures in the Middle East are dominated by Pakistanis. Pakistani doctors, engineers, and managerial personnel are also much in demand in these countries. In some of these countries, especially in Qatar and the UAE, and in some parts of Saudi Arabia (especially in Medina Munawarah), a good deal of middle business is in the hands of Pakistanis. In Qatar, a very substantial portion of the construction workers is also Pakistani. Thus, in the development and construction work in most of these countries, Pakistanis have over the years made a significant contribution, and this has been acknowledged by various dignitaries in their conversations with us.

These countries officially prefer to import labour, workers and the managerial class from Muslim countries but unofficially there has been of late a tendency in some of them to adopt a sort of "balance theory" as a matter of practical policy. This has resulted in the adoption of a somewhat discriminatory policy towards the import of further labour, workers and personnel from Pakistan, while importing more workers and personnel from India, Sri Lanka and more recently, from the Philippines and South Korea.

Certain reasons may be adduced for the adoption of this policy. For one thing, some of these countries already feel the domination of Pakistanis in their economy and various other spheres, and feel that this should be offset by encouraging workers and personnel other than those from Pakistan. For another, in their view, Pakistani workers are somewhat "overbearing" and "haughty" compared to their counterparts from other countries, because unlike them, the Pakistanis refuse to agree to work at cut-rate wages and in substandard conditions. This is both their point of strength as well as of weakness.

One problem that has been causing a continuous headache to the resident Pakistanis and embassy officials is the adoption of unethical practices by Pakistanis to import themselves into these countries. This has really besmirched the fair name of Pakistan in these countries, and has made the officials in these countries extremely suspicious of any Pakistani entering their states, whether on a temporary visit or on a work permit.

SUGGESTIONS

In view of the above, the following suggestions may be offered for consideration and implementation:

-In view of the large number of Pakistanis residing and working in these states, it is desirable that a more coherent, a more consistent, and a more constructive policy towards the various Gulf states be devised which should provide far greater cooperation and collaboration between Pakistan and each of these states in the various sectors and especially in the economic, educational, and cultural fields.

-The recruiting agencies in Pakistan should be screened and streamlined to prevent bogus work permits, and unethical practices that are in vogue to export Pakistani labour/workers to these countries.

-Procedures for the issuance of passports should be streamlined. In particular, issuance of passports on an emergency basis to all and sundry should be discontinued, and certain rigorous procedures be laid down for the issuances of the same.

-The Pakistani embassies in these states are working under considerable strain; they also face many problems, some of them rather vexatious. After all, Pakistanis, wherever they are, behave as they do in Pakistan, especially while dealing with Pakistanis. Patience and reasonableness are not among their strong points, and they want their demands, however unreasonable, met at once and in toto. The Pakistani entrepreneurs, managerial and professional class form but a small percentage of the total population of Pakistanis in these countries, and the embassy officials have to deal most of the time with semiliterate workers who are not always prone to reason. One way to lessen the vexatious problems faced by the embassy officials is to increase the staff, especially in the Consulate section, since it has to cater to the needs of considerable Pakistani population which, being not so considerate or reasonable in respect of embassy officials' difficulties poses a great many problems for the embassy staff.

-While the Pakistani embassies in some of these countries have been doing excellent work, a good deal more could still be done for the amelioration and welfare of Pakistanis residing in these states. For Pakistanis, the Pakistani embassies should establish Pakistani schools where there are none, and increase their capacity and improve their services where such schools

have already been established, as in Kuwait, Jeddah and Muscat.

Since in most of these countries, the expatriates cannot form any sort of association or club, the Pakistani Embassy should establish clubs in all the big cities in the various states containing sizeable Pakistani population on the lines of the Pakistan Club in Doha (Qatar), which is doing excellent work. These clubs, if properly organised, would not only serve as a meeting place for Pakistanis and cater to their social and cultural needs, but would also serve as a welfare institution to improve the conditions of the Pakistani workers and to solve their other problems.

The Pakistanis in the Gulf are keen to invest their capital in Pakistan if viable projects are undertaken. For instance, the Kuwait-based Pakistani Overseas Business Federation has shown interest in establishing farms for raising cattle and chickens farms in Sind and other areas so that Pakistan would export cattle/meat and chicken to the Gulf states. They are prepared to provide the foreign exchange component of such projects. They would also like the Government to set up certain projects which may be exclusively financed by overseas Pakistanis.

In the light of our discussion above, some specific suggestions for the further improvement of relations between Pakistan and the various countries of the Gulf in various sectors may be offered here.

First, more attention should be paid to the Gulf states than being done at present, and that for some weighty reasons. Above all, they should be made to feel that Pakistan really cares for them.

Second, in view of the favourable climate and the goodwill for Pakistan created by the recent visit

of the President to these countries, it is suggested that the President, Ministers, and high officials should pay more frequent visits to these countries and the rulers, Ministers and officials of these countries be invited to Pakistan as official guests.

Third, steps should be taken to contract cultural and trade agreements with these countries so as to expand and enlarge the areas of cooperation between each one of them and Pakistan. As indicated elsewhere, the inordinate delay in the signing of the protocol with Qatar has tended to create an unfavourable feeling, and such delays should be avoided.

Religious affinity is, of course, important but, as the Gulf war and the recent Syrian-Jordan tension have shown, that alone is not sufficient for close relationship or identity of outlook between two countries. Hence any special relationship that we may have with any state must find a concrete expression in mundane terms—more specifically, in our economic and cultural policies. Once economic and cultural ties are established on sure and stable foundations, they are bound to lead to co-operation and collaboration in other spheres as well—more particularly in defence and foreign affairs. Hence there is a prime need to devise a macrostrategy to enlarge upon our present relationship with each of the Gulf states.

Except for Saudi Arabia, these countries are in dire need of assistance from other countries in the tasks of development. Unless we take immediate steps to shoulder these tasks in a systematic way, the opportunity would be lost since there are several other countries in Asia, which are eager to avail of it in the Gulf states.

Finally, it must be remembered that in the wake of their present prosperity gained within the last

decade or so, each one of these countries has launched upon extensive development programmes of expansion and construction work. They have also constructed huge, modern buildings to house their ministries, departments and agencies and other offices.

For establishing cordial, even normal, relations between two parties, it is extremely essential that neither of them are touched by feelings of either superiority or inferiority. Hence in order not to give the officials of these states a feeling of superiority and the personnel of the Pakistani missions dealing with them a feeling of inferiority, it is extremely essential that Pakistani embassies should have decent and impressive buildings (with enough accommodation) of their own. Most of our embassies are housed in rented, small buildings, and immediate steps should be taken to acquire plots of lands in these countries and construct decent and sizeable building of our own. After all, they are the ones to keep our flag flying in these countries. After all, they are the repository of our pride and prestige in these countries.

In this respect, the plan submitted by the Pakistani Embassy in Qatar for the building of our own mission in Doha may be considered. The Pakistan envoy there has sought the requisite permission to take out a loan from the United Bank Ltd. and construct a building of our own for housing the Pakistani Mission, with the stipulation that the rent that is being paid at present is guaranteed to the Bank for the next five to seven years.

A similar scheme with necessary adjustments may be devised and implemented in each of these countries to undertake the construction of suitable buildings for housing Pakistani missions.

SUBVERSION IN NAME OF DEMOCRACY DEPLORED

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 13 May 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] Abbottabad, May 12: The NWFP Governor Lt-Gen Fazle Haq here today reiterated Government's commitment to democracy and Nizam-i-Islam in the country; and called for eschewing negative politics for the achievement of these objectives.

In his keynote inaugural address at the opening session of the Provincial Council the Governor reviewed internal and external development, including hijacking of the PIA aircraft attempts to create disorder in the country from certain political elements; situation in Afghanistan Pakistan's efforts to strengthen its defensive capabilities; enforcement of Provisional Constitution and the progress in the promotion of Local Bodies Institution and declared that, irrespective of the negative tendencies on the part of certain elements, the present Government would continue to work for fulfillment of its pledge pertaining to democracy and Nizam-i-Islam.

Sabotage and Subversion

He deplored the conglomeration of certain political parties in the name of democracy and noted that the anti-State elements resorted to sabotage and subversion, on the pretext of struggle for democracy hijacking of the aircraft, subjecting its passengers including women and children, and brutal murder of a young Pakistani diplomat exposed the heinous designs of these elements. The masses, who had seen through their game rejected them totally, which provided renewed confidence to the Government to step up its efforts for the achievements of its two objectives.

The Government he said never shown complacency and had continued to take all necessary measures to attune its policies to the aspirations of the people and to associate them directly or indirectly, with the affairs of the State at appropriate levels during the intervening period. Holding of Local Bodies elections setting up of Provincial Councils and induction of Federal and Provincial Cabinets, manifested the Government's policy in this regard he said.

Objective Conditions

Discussing the internal developments in the recent past, Gen Fazle Haq said that after careful study of the objective conditions, it was felt necessary to turn martial law effective and viable, till the restoration of democracy for which

enforcement of the Provisional Constitution, was considered imperative. The Provisional Constitution was enforced with the sole aim to take such steps as were necessary to restore and to maintain law and order in the country.

The Governor denied the propaganda from certain quarters that the judiciary had been deprived of its powers under the fundamental rights due to the Provisional Constitution and said the factual position was that the powers, which clashed with the Martial Law Rules and Regulations would remain suspended during transitory period. He stressed it must be realised that with Martial Law prevailing in the country only Martial Law was supreme.

He, however, stated categorically that 1973 Constitution had not been abrogated. Only certain Constitutional steps had been taken to remove anomalies he said.

External Situation

Referring to the external situation the Governor noted that the conditions on the country's Western borders had not improved nor was there any hope for improvement in the near future. The influx of Afghan refugees from across the Durand Line was increasing. It was ironical, he said that these Afghan people were being up-rooted from their hearths and homes for the only crime of their love for freedom, sovereignty and faith.

Afghan's Resistance

He, however, said that the spirit of resistance shown by the Afghan people would always remain a glorious chapter in history of liberation wars.

He expressed satisfaction that the Afghan refugees were leading a respectable and peaceful life despite being in agony and said that it was our religious duty to provide them succour and humanitarian relief at the time of their distress.

Gen Fazle Haq stated that the policy of the Pakistan Government towards Afghan refugees absolutely clear Pakistan, he said would continue to look after these refugees within its resources. There might be greater influx of these refugees soon in view of the recent bombing and strafing of the unarmed and innocent people in the cities in Afghanistan he feared.

Indian Hullabaloo

Referring to the Indian hullabaloo on Pakistan's endeavour to strengthen its defense, in the wake of external dangers facing her, the Governor said every sovereign nation had the right to take all necessary steps to safeguard its territorial integrity and solidarity. Pakistan as a sovereign country could not remain oblivious to the dangers looming over her and would spare no effort to improve her defensive capability. He described Indian stance towards United States readiness to the sale of arms to Pakistan to strengthen its defense as highly unrealistic and said that the arms being purchased by Pakistan could certainly pose no threat to India.

The Governor stressed that Pakistan would continue to strive to improve her relations with India. He also noted that Afghan issue could be resolved only through dialogue and reiterated Pakistan's preparedness to extend full cooperation in finding such a solution to the Afghan crisis.

Persian Gulf War

He also expressed concern over the Iran-Iraq war and underlined the need for early cessation of hostilities between the two brotherly Muslim states. The need for unity of Muslim Ummah was never so compelling as today, he said urging the people of Pakistan to also forge greater unity within the country.

CSO: 4220/285

BULK OF AFGHAN SABARI TRIBE SEEKS REFUGE IN PAKISTAN

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 19 May 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] About 25,000 Afghans representing the bulk of the country's Sabari tribe have sought refuge in Pakistan in the first mass tribal immigration since the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Led by Mahmood Ali Jan, an aged and crippled chieftain on crutches, the Sabaris fled to Pakistan late last month from their villages in the fertile lowlands around Khost city, in Afghanistan's eastern Paktia province, bring with them all their moveable belongings and thousands of head of livestock.

They crossed into Pakistan's isolated Kurram tribal agency in lorries and tractors, on camels and donkeys or on foot after fighting a four-day battle with Afghan troops sent from Khost garrison to disarm them.

Ali Jan told Reuters that a Jirga (assembly) of the tribe decided that mass flight was the only way to survive and escape retaliation from the Soviet-supplied Afghan army.

"We were compelled to leave our villages. We had to leave. We live on the plains and had no way to protect ourselves," he said through an interpreter.

After the three-hour-long Jirga, messages were sent to all Sabari villages to begin the exodus to Pakistan over 100 miles away.

"We started moving at night", Ali Jan said. "I arrived in Pakistan after two days in a trailer behind a tractor. We brought thousands of head of livestock. Lots died on the way because there was no fodder or water. Some people sold their stock cheaply because they had no money and we had to purchase tents when we crossed the border."

About 5,000 members of the tribe remained in Paktia. Some decided to risk staying to harvest the abandoned winter crops before leaving later for Pakistan. Others who stayed were described by Ali Jan as Kabul Government sympathisers.

United Nations refugee officials in Parachinar, the Kurram Agency headquarters at the tip of the salient which juts towards Kabul, said the exodus was unique.

"People from other tribes have come across piecemeal in dribs and drabs. This was a disciplined and organised mass movement as a result of a decision by a whole tribe," a senior UN field officer said.

Another Example

The only other example of a tribe moving to Pakistan was in 1978 when about 1,500 Khirgis from the isolated and mountainous Wakhan corridor between the Soviet Union, China and Pakistan crossed into Gilgit, northern Kashmir, six months after the April 27 coup which installed Afghanistan's communists in power.

By Afghan standards, the Sabaris are a wealthy tribe of farmers and merchants coming from a fertile region.

In recent months, several Sabaris were killed by stray artillery shells and helicopter attacks, and the demands of the Afghan authorities on the tribe were becoming more aggressive, Ali Jan said.

Help

"We were secretly helping the Mujahideen fighting in the mountains", Ali Jan said.

Early in April, the authorities distributed leaflets urging all young men of the tribe to join the local militia. This was followed by an ultimatum from the commander of the government garrison in Khost, Ghulam Nabi, for the surrender of all weapons held by the tribe.

Ali Jan said the men decided that a stand had to be taken. Other refugees said the Sabaris were coming under increasing pressure from the Mujahideen to join the war.

About 4,000 Sabaris, joined by other tribesmen, ambushed a government column on its way to the Sabari villages at Palkhel, a wooded valley south of Khost. The fighting lasted four days.

"To give up our arms would be dishonour", said Mohammad Zaman, 35, an aide of Ali Jan. "We would have had no freedom and our lands would have been occupied."

"We came here because we had nowhere else to go. We will establish our families in Pakistan and go back to fight for our freedom and to liberate Afghanistan from the Russians", Mohammad Zaman said.

The UN official said the Sabaris arrived with between 40 and 50 vehicles, including four light buses and lorries.

"They brought their rugs, charpoys, bicycles and valuables. Some families came with nothing, probably as a result of the speed with which the exodus was planned," he said.

Standing on a hillock protected by a wall of reeds at Ashoro camp is an ancient iron flour mill brought across by the refugees. A few brightly-painted lorries

are parked beside sand dunes, protected by tarpaulins, and tractors with trailers carry groups of Sabari men and children across the plateau of the barren shrubland on which the camp is sited four miles (six km) from Afghanistan to the nearby Kurram river.

The UNHCR provided the tents on an emergency basis. A Pakistan Government official said the registration of the refugees had to be completed first before they were eligible for support.

CSO: 4220/286

STATUS OF RIGHTISTS' ALLIANCE NEGOTIATIONS EXAMINED

Lahore VIEWPOINT in English 14 May 81 p 10

[Article by M. A. Kamran]

[Text]

THE Rightists' Alliance, worked out between the Pakistan Muslim League (Pagara Group) and the Jamiat-e-Ulema-i Pakistan (defunct) on April 1, has not made any headway in its five weeks' existence except for continued negotiations.

The Alliance Committee of both JUP and the PML (defunct) held yet another meeting at the Gulberg residence of Makhdoomzada Hassan Mahmud on Friday to consider ways and means to further expand the alliance. Among those attending the meeting were Pir Sahib of Pagara, Mian Mumtaz Mohammad Khan Daultana, Hassan Mahmud, S.M. Zafar and Rana Ashraf from PML and Pir Syed Barkat Ahmad, Maulana Abdul Sattar Khan Niazi, Lt General (Retd.) K.M. Azhar, Mr Akbar Saqi and Mr Mohammad Saleemullah Khan of JUP.

The JUI leadership has informed the Alliance meeting that they were faced with some organisational matters (following the death of Maulana Mufti Mahmud his son Maulana Fazlur Rehman's signing with MRD) and they would consider joining the PML-JUP alliance on six points' basis only after these problems would be surmounted.

On the other hand, the leadership of Jamaat-i-Islami has raised a legal point: they said they could not take any decision in this respect as long as the political parties were not restored. This obviously means that the Jamaat leaders were reluctant to join the Alliance and would rather like to remain alone.

The only party which has shown keen interest in joining the Alliance is the Pakistan Christian National Party of Samson Manohava, an ex-MPA. The matter in this regard has been deferred

til) next meeting of the Alliance Committee.

The meeting also set-up a four-member Sub-Committee comprising Mohammad Khan Junejo, S.M. Zafar, Maulana Sattar Niazi and Mr Akbar Sagi to undertake extensive tour of the country and to make arrangements for mass contact.

Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan, who was quite active some time

back in bringing about the Alliance after 'disbanding the MRD', was conspicuously absent from the meeting.

The meeting adopted a resolution condemning what it calls 'Muslim genocide' in India and recalled the United Nations Charter which asks for the protection of the minorities' rights as well as the Liaquat-Nehru and Noon-Nehru Pacts in this respect.

CSO: 4220/287

DISCORD REPORTED IN PML-JUP ALLIANCE

Lahore VIEWPOINT in English 14 May 81 p 11

[Article by Iqbal Jaffery]

[Text]

THE meetings and negotiations to enlarge the PML-JUP alliance were on at Lahore, but these two defunct political parties in Karachi were facing serious internal rifts.

The JUP leadership is presently divided on the question of whether Zahoorul Hasan Bhopali is still a member of the Party or not.

Both groups are busy in rallying round their supporters and to show their strength. Mr Bhopali recently staged a show of strength by managing to hold a meeting of his party's Majlis-e-Shura at which the Vice-President of JUP Shah Faridul Haq and Maulana Al-Mustafa Al-Azheri, former MNA, were present.

According to JUP circles, the meeting of Majlis-e-Shura had no agenda except a "show of strength" against the rival group which is led by Mohammad Ahmed Siddiqui, brother-in-law of Shah Ahmed Nonrani.

Mohammad Ahmed Siddiqui following the meeting of Majlis-e-

Shura issued a statement signed by five local leaders of the defunct JUP claiming that meeting of the Majlis-e-Shura was unconstitutional and the decision of expelling Zahoorul Hasan Bhopali was taken by the highest body of the Party and cannot be revoked.

In the same manner, Pagara Muslim League local leaders have failed to unite themselves despite the best efforts of Pagara himself. The President of the Karachi PML, Bostan Ali Hoti, nowadays is quite unhappy as he got an offer of the seat in the Provincial Cabinet, but due to Pagara instruction he had to decline the offer with great reluctance.

He said to one of his friends that Pagara could not control the partymen in Punjab and was dictating to his supporters in Sind.

INDIAN ALLEGATIONS OF ARMS SMUGGLING DENIED

Karachi DAWN in English 17 May 81 p 9

[Editorial: "A Grude Concoction"]

[Excerpt] Some newspapers in India would stop at nothing when it comes to maligning Pakistan or blaming this country for some of their internal problems. The latest instance of this brand of Pakistan-baiting journalism was a report in a recent issue of the STATESMAN alleging that a large quantity of Pakistani arms smuggled into India had found their way into Rampur in Uttar Pradesh. It is significant that the report does not quote any source--police or any other--for its information. But a more glaring flaw in the story is that, while it claims the stocks of arms and ammunition allegedly smuggled from Pakistan during the past few months to be "large", it is eloquently silent on how it quantified the offensive consignment or consignments which, it claims, are meant to promote subversion in some sensitive parts of India. Perhaps as an afterthought, more self-serving than convincing, the report adds that the so-called arms from Pakistan have gone undetected under the cover of what it calls the large-scale manufacturing of illicit arms going on openly at Rampur. But if the so-called arms traffic has gone undetected over the past few months, how did the STATESMAN come to find that the stocks were "large"? Clearly, it is a case of the STATESMAN giving the reins to its over-worked imagination fed and nourished for long on a liberal diet of anti-Pakistan bias and spite. Indeed, the concoction is so palpable that one finds it hard to attribute it to a paper like STATESMAN which was once known and widely respected for its high standards of objectivity and fairness. It must also be noted that if the STATESMAN story had any basis in reality at all, New Delhi would have lost no time in taking up the matter with Islamabad.

Understandably, Pakistan has expressed surprise over the canard, which cannot but be viewed as part of a campaign of vilification which a section of the Indian Press has lately been carrying on against this country.

GOVERNMENT ACTION ON ENERGY SHORTAGE URGED

Karachi DAWN in English 9 May 81 p 7

[Editorial: "Getting to Grips With Power Shortage"]

[Text] The recent forced changes in the Karachiite's habits have made him pause and reflect on the power supply position, for it is becoming increasingly evident that the existing establishments are failing to cope with the situation. Every year it seems that the power shortage demands more drastic and more intriguing forms of 'conservation' by the consumer in order to avoid total breakdowns. Last year, one of the methods adopted was a 'brownout' of street lighting, and there is little doubt that this must have led to an increase in traffic accidents. This year there has been a major change, with earlier closing hours for shops, reshuffled weekly holidays for both commerce and industry, and change in the shift hours in factories, but it is too early to say as yet whether industrial production has been helped to any significant degree. Two very important questions still persist. What is KESC going to juggle with next year and what happens when it runs out of things to juggle with? For it is obvious that the power shortage is going to remain with us for many years to come even with the addition of a 200 megawatt unit at Pipri in late 1983 (if things go according to schedule) there will be at least a twenty per cent shortfall, possibly much more. The other question is what happened to make the authorities suddenly sit up and take such major steps. The answer to that, of course, is that power shortage had been persisting for quite some months, but it was the industrial consumers who bore the brunt of it. It took all these months for the realisation to sink in that a one-third production cut in Karachi industrial output was going to be pretty ruinous for the country. It remains to be seen whether the re-commissioning of the broken-down unit at Korangi will help restore normality to daily life.

Karachi is better off than other places where power supply is concerned, and if matters are so depressing here, then the situation in the rest of the country does not bear thinking of. Despite assertions from certain official quarters, who should have known better, this country has never been able to meet electricity demand. The only way in which supply and demand can be balanced is through official calculations which take the demand built-up of the future into account. The Fifth Plan calculated maximum power demand in the WAPDA and KESC systems in 1977-78 at 2236 MW, with the total installed capacity of these two then being 3,280 MW. Based on 'historical growth rates of demand of WAPDA and KESC systems,'

the requirement by the end of the Plan period was calculated at 3702 MW, or a 66 per cent increase over the 1977-78 demand. By then the intention is to increase the installed capacity of these two to 5,370 MW. Part of the large difference between installed capacity and demand may be explained by the variable nature of hydro-capacity, but it is also possible that the 37 per cent loss in secondary transmission and distribution which WAPDA reported led to much less power reaching the consumers. In any case, there is a large difference between Fifth Plan figures of demand and what the assessment may be now. For instance, KESC expects a demand of 813 MW in 1983, whereas the Fifth Plan puts the maximum power demand in the KESC system in 1982-83 at 684 MW.

Several steps will have to be taken to put the power supply position in the country on a more equal footing with demand. The first requirement, though, is that an accurate picture of the actual demand and supply position be built up. Installed capacity, for instance, means little when the actual power getting to consumers is much less: for lack of transmission facilities, or transmission losses or inability to utilise full production capability. Unless accurate, up-to-date figures are available, there can be no attempt to meet demand, and the crisis situations which Karachi and other industrial areas are facing will be frequent. The Government should also take a closer look at the way WAPDA is functioning. Insofar as that institution was meant to meet the power requirements of the country efficiently, it has not acquitted itself with glory. A feasible solution could exist in giving the provinces control over power generation, for they might be able to see problems which are ignored by WAPDA. It is quite likely, for instance, that Sind might have been more eager to develop power generation facilities based on Lakhra coal, a project which has been cruelly ignored for so many years. Unless electricity can be provided quickly, economic development will be badly affected and there might even be a reversal. To avoid this the Government must adopt solutions which promise results in the shortest possible time.

CSO: 4220/282

STEEL MILLS FIRST MAIN PRODUCTION UNIT COMMISSIONED

Karachi DAWN in English 8 May 81 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] Pakistan Steel Mills' first main production unit--Battery No. 1 of Coke Oven and By-Product Plant--was commissioned yesterday by Lt.-Gen. Saeed Qadir, Federal Minister for Production, Railways and National Logistic Board.

Referring to the start of production at the Steel Mills, Mr Haq Nawaz Akhtar pointed out that although the Coke Oven Plant was indeed the first main production unit of Steel Mills, during the last month, it was preceded by commissioning of the first turbo-generator of Steel Mills Thermal Power Plant which was now generating 55 MW electricity. After meeting its own present requirements, Steel Mills were now supplying to KESC an average of 50 MW per day for the needs of Karachi and the industries located here. The second turbo-generator of 55 MW capacity is scheduled to be commissioned in July this year when it will be possible to supply nearly a total of 90 MW of power to KESC during the next three years.

The Chairman estimated that the Thermal Power Plant of Pakistan Steel will not merely earn a revenue of nearly rupees five million per month but would also help greatly in overcoming the load shedding problems now being faced by the city of Karachi and its industrial areas.

Mr Akhtar gave a brief summary of the work done on the project since 1974 on which Rs. 15000 million had been spent so far. He assured that the workers and management of Pakistan Steel would do their utmost for the earliest commissioning of the remaining units of Steel Mills so that their production capacity was fully attained and utilized.

The Chairman declared that work on the rectification of Sea Water Pump House, where some technical faults were noticed last year and which had delayed the firing of the first blast furnace, was presently in full swing and he was confident that the first of the two blast furnaces of the Steel Mills would go into operation in the second half of the current calendar year.

The Battery No. 1 was one of the two Batteries of the Coke Oven Plant. Each Battery contains 49 ovens, and the volume of each oven is 30.3 cubic metres. Annual production capacity of each Battery is 4,85,000 tons. Thus in a year, Pakistan Steel shall be able to produce 9.70,000 tons of coke, out of which

6,80,000 tons will be used in the Blast Furnace and 75,000 tons in the Sintering Plant. The balance of 2,15,000 tons will be available for the domestic market and for export.

The annual production of the Battery inaugurated yesterday was 4,85,000 tons. Out of this, 3,40,000 tons of coke will be utilized in the Blast Furnace and the remaining tonnage will be retained for the domestic market as well as for exports. Besides, it will make available 8,500 tons of ammonium sulphate and 23,000 tons of coal tar.

PPI/APP add:

Blast Furnace

The first Blast Furnace of the Pakistan Steel Mills is likely to be commissioned within the stipulated period.

This was stated by Lt.-Gen. Saeed Qadir while replying to newsmen's question after inaugurating the Coke Oven Battery of the Steel Mills.

He said that the Sea Water Pump House, the basic requirement for the firing of the furnace, was presently under the advance stage of rectification and will be commissioned during the next 2-3 months.

To another question the Minister said that the training process of employees of the Steel Mills abroad would continue as we have to take advantage of the modern technology.

He said that so far about 1200 personnel had received training abroad and yet another 200 were still under training.

He said that the entire project is likely to cost around 25-26 hundred crores of rupees. He assured that all expenditure would be made with utmost precision and care and it will be ensured that national resources were not wasted.

He said that Pakistan Steel Mills have started contributing towards the country's economy and had reached the stage where it starts getting return on its "investment".

The Minister observed that despite resource constraints, the Government have so far spent Rs. 1,200 crore on this gigantic project during the last 4 years. Rs 300 crore were spent during the previous year.

Explaining the Mill's contribution to the national economy, the Minister said that the first important aspect was supply of 40-50 megawatt electricity to KESC. It is a big achievement and the power supply to this industrial city would continue in future also.

The second important feature was lessening of dependence on Sui Gas with the firing of the coke oven which is producing its own gas, and the third and most important feature was the production of coke which will meet the country's entire demand.

Coke Import

The Federal Government has banned the import of coke for last three months, the Federal Production Minister disclosed.

The Minister said the decision to ban coke import was taken after the coke oven started producing coke.

CSO: 4220/282

IMPACT OF COMING WAGE RISE ASSESSED

Karachi DAWN in English 7 May 81 p 9

[Article by Sultan Ahmed]

[Text] Are the salaries of the government employees going to be increased substantially to offset the impact of inflation on their living standards? If they are to be, that is justified as no one wants to lose his real wages, or the goods and services they buy.

The trend in most of the industrial nations now is to raise wages to accommodate the impact of the inflation so that the workers do not lose through shifts in official economic policies or the vagaries of national or international economics.

If we are to raise the salaries of the government employees how much should the rise be? For, what the government does for its employees will have its immediate impact on the official industrial, commercial, transport and communication, banking and insurance sectors. And its effect on pushing up the wages in the private industrial, commercial and service sectors will be far higher. The organised unions in the country will ensure that its workers benefit instantly by any substantial wage increase for the government employees.

It has been reported that total wages increases for federal and provincial employees, which will cost Rs. 300 crore more to the public exchequer, are to be announced next month along with the federal budget for 1981-82. If that is so it is not a very larger amount of money by itself. It means that the two million persons in the employ of the government--defence personnel as well as federal and provincial civilian employees--will get an average increase of Rs. 1,500 more per year, or Rs. 125 per month.

Additional taxation

But when the additional sum to be spent is viewed against the background of the additional taxation during each of the last three years, it is undoubtedly very large.

Additional taxation in 1978-79 was Rs. 110 crore. The next year additional taxes to the extent of Rs. 510 crore were proposed by the Finance Minister; but following the widespread protests reliefs for Rs. 135 crore were announced and the additional taxation scaled down to Rs. 375 crore. Additional taxation proposed by the federal budget for the current year ending on June 30 is Rs. 253 crore.

So the kind of increase in the salary budget of the government employees proposed could easily lead to an increase in overall taxation by about Rs. 500 crore. For, the government has not only to pay the employees more, but also pay more for the goods and services it procures for itself. An increase of Rs. 200 crore on this account is less than five per cent of the total gross receipts of the federal government. And that is not a high figure in these highly inflationary times.

How is this large amount going to be raised when simultaneously it is proposed to give income tax relief to the lower income groups, and raise the minimum taxable income from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 18,000 or more to make up for the loss in real income through inflation.

Of course, not all of this Rs. 300 crore are to be spent by the federal government as they include the wage differentials of the provincial employees as well. But the federal government in Pakistan has always come to the assistance of the provinces if their expenditures go up through Federal action.

A striking feature of our official set-up is the dichotomy in its approach to inflation. Individual officers of all grades complain bitterly of the cost of living and of the varied hardships they face, the vexations they suffer in the front of their under-standing wives and un-understanding children; but when some of these officials stand on a podium or appear in a TV programme they deny there is substantial inflation in the country and assert that we are distinctly better off than a lot of people in the region and the world. Which is the truth--the non-official individual protests of the officers or their collective public assertion to the contrary?

The mythology of our single deficit inflation has at last given way to the admission of a double digit reality but the admission places the figure of inflation at the bottom of the double digit ladder. That is not too disturbing to the country, say our finance officers.

The substantial increase in salaries for government employees proposed is stated to be on the basis of a 12-point report prepared by financial experts. If that be true, are we moving towards pay increases adjusted for inflation? If we are, the pay increases proposed would increase the average pay of the official employees by not less than 15 per cent, and in fact it will be higher for the lower grade employees. Is this an indirect official admission that the real rate of inflation is far more than the admitted 11 per cent?

Prof. Karl Schiller, former West German Economic Affairs and Finance Minister, argued that if the increase in money supply in Pakistan is 20 per cent and the increase in Gross National Product six per cent, inflation in Pakistan is to the extent of 14 per cent. But we have to cope with the impact of not only the current increase in the monetary assets but also with the cumulative effect of a steep increase in monetary assets of the earlier years as well, like in 1975-76, when the increase was 26 per cent and the following year when the increase was 24 per cent, while the growth in GNP was marginal.

In countries where wage increases are adjusted for inflation there is a constant and careful monitoring of the rate of inflation. The government does that the

workers union do that; and the private sector bodies do likewise. As very little of such diligent monitoring of inflation takes place in Pakistan official figures and private estimates vary enormously to the dismay of both the elements.

Price rise

The country today certainly needs far more vigilant inflation-watching and better management of the factors contributing to it. Undoubtedly some of the factors are external; but instead of cushioning their impact on the economy we have let the blows fall hard or harder.

When the price of rationed atta and sugar were raised last year an increase in wages of Rs. 40 per month was given to all private sector workers, as well. Most of them got this increase, plus the normal increase in benefits, depending on how strong were their unions.

If the salaries of the official employees go up substantially now, as proposed, the 71 public sector units as well as the banks, State Life, Railway, etc. have to increase their wages appreciably. The private sector employees, too, would demand similar or higher increase in wages and obtain them. So if on the basis of the current proposal the gross wage increase in the country comes to about Rs. 1,500 crore, which is a rough estimate in the absence of reliable figures or estimates, it would not be surprising.

What would be the effect of such a large wage rise, the increase in overall taxation to pay for the rise in salaries of the official employees, and the higher cost of the goods and services used by the government on the price level ultimately? Prices can go up by 20 per cent or more, and particularly if the atta subsidy of Rs. 126.6 crore is done away with altogether this year.

Can we afford such wage leaps competing with price hops? In all such situations the world over, prices have always won and the wages lost. If this already exasperating process is aggravated in Pakistan the results can be all too painful to the wage earners.

Another aspect of this problem is that while the number of official employees is about two million the number of industrial workers is about 800,000 or less. Are not too few productive workers supporting too many non-productive men? Does that not explain our poverty and painfully slow economic progress? The agricultural sector hardly pays any taxes. And the bulk of the import duty, sales tax and excise duty is paid by the industry, which complains of too little savings being left with it because of high wages and taxation. Does it not call for determined efforts to increase the number of productive workers in the country and reduce the number of non-productive employees?

Poor statistics

Of course, such imbalance between the productive and non-productive workers is not a peculiar phenomenon of Pakistan. In India, for example, there are 8.8 million central and provincial official employees, while the number of workers in organised private industry is only 7.2 million. The result is gross waste of the nation's resources and smaller increase in the national output.

In Pakistan labour statistics have been woefully inadequate, and much of what is available is either misleading or superfluous. A clear picture of the employment situation is not available in any of the published and publicly available documents.

Available figures contradict each other freely at times. The 1961 Census recorded the number of the unemployed in the country as 1.74 per cent. The Labour Force Survey of 1974-75 lowered the figure to 1.71 per cent. Compared to them the Housing and Economic and Demographic Survey of 1973 listed the unemployed at 13 per cent.

Evidently we are moving in the statistical dark in respect of workers. The official Economic Survey, the Pakistan Statistical year Book or the latest Pakistan Basic Facts-1979-80 do not give the number of employees in the government, or in various industrial and commercial under-takings or the number of workers in the various categories of non-official industries or commercial establishments, or the average or gross wages of these groups.

In the absence of such basic data any study of industrial economics in Pakistan can be unreliable. It is not hard for the government to provide such figures as are available with the Labour Directorates and the Labour Ministry. Let the government fill this vacuum, if it is to manage the wages and prices better, and tax more realistically and raise productivity.

CSO: 4220/282

PROGRAM OF BUILDING FOOD STORAGE FACILITIES STARTED

Karachi DAWN in English 5 May 81 p 9

[Editorial: "Food Storage Godowns"]

[Text]

THE Government has embarked on a programme of building grain storage godowns with the help of a promised World Bank loan of 30 million dollars and a Swiss Government grant of 7.5 million dollars. Under this project, grain storage godowns will be constructed throughout the country, including the deficit areas, and will provide storage facilities for an additional five lakh tonnes of wheat. Besides, storage facilities for 42,000 tonnes of rice will be built in the existing seven rice mills in Punjab. The overall grain storage capacity in the country continues to be inadequate but properly built godowns and silos will ensure that wastage is minimised. Every year a substantial portion of food-grains is wasted on account of poor storage conditions.

Weather and pests like rodents deplete the stocks. A scientific study may show that as much as 25 per cent is lost at times. During the last three years, there have been bumper cotton, wheat and rice crops. The increase in agricultural output calls for a substantial expansion of storage facilities.

The Government has done well to invite the private sector to participate in building food storage godowns throughout the country. While the Government is constructing godowns mostly in big cities, the private sector can fill the gaps in both urban areas and small towns and rural 'mandis'. The Government's announcement that it will hire private godowns if built according to specifications should prove to be an incentive for

the private sector. An effort should also be made to promote the construction of small storage godowns by small and medium farmers. Help in designing and adequate loan facilities will surely act as a stimulus. Such godowns should be simple and functional in design and of a type that can be constructed with locally available building materials and expertise. This will reduce the expenditure on this account and also enlarge the involvement of the people in these projects. The Government should consider advancing interest-free loans to small farmers for this purpose. Storage facilities are also required for fruit and vegetable to prevent wastage. Since fruit and vegetable production has also increased, it is essential that steps are taken to create more cold-storage facilities.

REALISTIC APPROACH TO UTILIZATION OF COAL CALLED FOR

Karachi DAWN in English 5 May 81 p 5

[Text]

QUETTA, May 4: The speakers at the two-day seminar on Mineral Resources in Baluchistan, which concluded in Quetta on Thursday, called for adopting a realistic approach to utilisation of coal in view of the growing demand for energy and their rising prices.

They recommended to the Government that utilisation of coal should be done on priority basis, particularly with regard to its use in thermal power generation, chemical products and smokeless fuel for domestic use.

Consumption of natural gas as a fuel, they added, should be discouraged and its industrial consumption be gradually phased-out in favour of coal.

The seminar, which was jointly organised by Baluchistan Government, Baluchistan Geological Society, the Geology Department of Baluchistan University, the Institute of Mining, Geological Survey of Pakistan, Mine-owners' Association, Quetta region, and Hydrology Wing of WAPDA, recommended that a national mineral policy be evolved in order to streamline institutional functions encourage investment, proper and timely planning of infrastructure, man-power & requirements needed for development of

mineral sector so vital in national economy.

INVESTMENT

It was also recommended that it is essential that detailed exploration and economic evaluation of mineral resources be done in a manner that the resources are transformed into reserves and pre-investment feasibility studies are made inducing and encouraging private and foreign investments.

Also institutional and financial arrangements be made, by collaborating of Federal and Provincial Governments and potential existing agencies, specially Geological Survey of Pakistan, for achieving this objective. It also called for extension and distribution of sulphur deposits of Kohi Sultan in depth.

It was noted that the pace of oil and gas exploration and development activities in eastern Baluchistan, was satisfactory. There was however need for accelerated activities in Makran in the shore and onshore region. The concerned agency, should be called upon to intensify its efforts and carry out detailed field and laboratory investigations of Makran region on a priority basis.

It called in its recommendations that mining laws be strictly and fully observed and enforced and departments responsible for enforcing these laws should be strengthened so that systematic

operation of mining units is ensured. It noted with concern that lack of infrastructure was a serious impediment in the development of mineral resources and said that infrastructure facilities mainly communication, power and water, to and at mining fields be provided and the present means of communication, specially rail road, be improved.

It said that mining legislation should be reviewed and modified with a view to improve investment climate of mineral industry and water resources management and administration laws be framed to ensure optimum and efficient use of these valuable resources. Institutional arrangements for enforcing these laws should also be made, it added.

FINANCIAL FACILITIES

Another recommendation referred to non-availability of normal financial facilities to mineral industry and it was noted that it was imperative that specialised financial institution be created to meet financial needs of mineral industry. It was suggested that a reserve and risk capital be built up by the Government to finance high risk investment in solid mineral exploration and evaluation as had been successfully done in other developing countries.

The seminar called for joint ventures in mineral industry to be encouraged in order to obtain a productive blend of private sectors, managerial skill and efficiency and comparatively easy access to funds in public sector.

It said that taxation structure should be rationalised to the effect that new mining ventures are tax free for a period of five years from start of commercial

production and profits accruing from non-mining ventures when investor in mineral industry be exempted from taxation. It asked for allowing one hundred per cent depreciation on buildings constructed on mining sites for on going mining ventures and exempting all mining machinery and equipment from import duty and sales tax. Similarly it asked for granting 50 per cent exemption in Government taxes to indigenous mineral based industry. It further recommended that taxes and royalties levied and realised by Provincial Governments should not be diverted to general revenues of provinces but they should be utilised in creation of infrastructure in mining areas.

The seminar which was attended by prominent geologists and mineralogists of the country, recommended to the Government that a service cadre of geo-scientists be created at the national level to provide uniform and adequate advancement opportunities irrespective of their employing agencies and asked for better pay structure and technical allowance for geo-scientists. It further asked for disturbance and kit allowances for field geo-scientists in addition to their normal allowances such as A and B geo-scientists employed in private sector to be covered by insurance scheme; as is done in the Government sector and appointment of a committee to examine employment problems of geo-scientists of Maharashtra.

The seminar in one of its recommendations said that mining training centres should be established for higher and middle levels and opportunities should be created for professional training inside the country as well as abroad.

APPOINTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRICE COMMISSION PRAISED

Karachi DAWN in English 19 May 81 p 7

[Editorial: "Agricultural Prices"]

[Text] The Government has appointed an Agricultural Price Commission for advising it on price policies in regard to wheat, rice, cotton, sugarcane, oilseeds, maize, potatoes, onions and such other commodities as are specified from time to time. The terms of reference of the Commission are wide-ranging and embrace the question of the issue price to farmers of fertilisers, pesticides, quality seeds and other inputs. The relevance of the cost of inputs is obvious. Also germane to the issue of price is the expenditure involved in processing, transportation, marketing and hiring labour, and this should also be given due weight when arriving at a reasonable price. The work of fixing support prices so far was done by the ministries concerned. This is the first time that the need for a specialised agency for this important and highly complex task has been recognised. However, much will depend on the procedures for collecting the necessary data and the approach to the crucial issue of price. This will have to be a judicious blend of the factors just discussed and the invariables involved, namely, the need for holding the price line and for bearing in mind the imperative of maintaining the international competitive strength of our commodities and their value-added products.

It is universally recognised that prices of foodgrains and main agricultural commodities in a predominantly agricultural economy produce a chain reaction on the prices of other commodities and industrial products. Therefore, it is essential that the Commission should consist of highly qualified men of integrity who are not susceptible to pressures of any kind while working out and fixing reasonable prices. Independent agronomists and economists should be strongly represented on the Commission and its secretariat. The Commission will have to establish its independent character and must be in a position to resist pressures from the highly influential landlords' lobby. Small holders should also be duly represented so that the interests of this very large group of farmers do not go by default. With the help of independent agronomists and representative of small farmers, the Commission will facilitate its work of conducting the necessary surveys and studies that will prove helpful in arriving at suitable prices. It is the bigger landlords forming less than ten per cent of the agricultural community who have been appropriating the lion's share out of the benefits accruing from input distribution and price support policies. While studying the price issue the Commission should take a broad view of the agricultural sector as a part of the national

economy and bear in mind the problems of small farmers in particular. It may suggest other incentives also to farmers for raising output. The creation of a permanent agency will help remove possibilities of confusion and uncertainty in the future since it will have access to the necessary data and expertise round the year. Thus, price policy will cease to be subject to ad hoc decision-making as it has been so far.

C80: 4220/283

NINE-POINT ACCORD BETWEEN WORKERS, EMPLOYERS REACHED

Karachi DAWN in English 21 May 81 pp 1, 12

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, May 20: An agreement based on nine principles was reached here today at the 5th session of the working group of the Pakistan Tripartite Labour Conference.

The session was presided over by Mr Ghulam Dastgir Khan, Federal Minister for Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis.

The workers and employers agreed to protect workers' right to form associations and unions and to make an institutional framework to foster close cooperation of workers and employers at plant level.

It was also agreed that adequate security of service consistent with the requirements of discipline and optimisation of production should be available to workers and there should be expeditious redressal of their grievances.

Both workers and employers agreed to the following principles:

Efforts shall be made to create an atmosphere of discipline, mutual understanding and friendship through the Islamic spirit of work for the development and stability of Pakistan to increase production and productivity and to promote a society free of class conflict.

Conditions should be created so that employers and workers both become committed to the goals of improvement in labour productivity and increased production.

Workers' right to form associations and unions should be protected and an institutional framework be made available to foster close co-operation of workers and employers at the plant level.

Equitable adjustment of rights between employers and workers should be ensured in an atmosphere of harmony mutually beneficial to the workers and management in the best interests of the country and production.

Adequate security of service consistent with the requirements of discipline and optimisation of production should be available to workers and there should be expeditious redressal of their grievances.

Promotion to higher jobs wherever feasible should be ensured at all levels based on suitability and merit and for this purpose arrangements should be made for in-service training facilities whenever feasible.

Facilities for proper matching of job opportunities and the job seekers should be strengthened and procedure streamlined.

Social insurance schemes should be further strengthened.

Just and humane conditions of work should be guaranteed to all workers.

While addressing the meeting,

such measures which should be in the best interest of the country.

He said Pakistan is an ideological State and had a definite concept of life. It is, therefore, essential for us to seek guidance from Quran and Sunnah in our efforts for national reconstruction and development. He said that Islam stressed justice in human relations which should be the cornerstone of our labour policy.

The Minister said that Islam had emphasised dignity of labour and the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) himself used to do the labour jobs. In this context the Minister pointed out that labour was a key factor in the developmental efforts of the country and no society could afford to ignore the demands of good labour-management relations.

He said it was in the best interest of the country that both workers and employers should work with cooperation, understanding and mutual trust to make the country stronger and prosperous.

Earlier, he had a separate meeting with the employers' group on their request. They apprised him of their views on the draft labour policy.

The meeting was also attended by the Federal Labour Secretary, provincial Labour Secretaries and officials of the concerned departments and ministries.—APP

TRANSIT CARGO FOR IRAN SEIZED

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 7 May 81 pp 1, 8

[Article by Mansoor Alam]

[Text]

The Sea Customs have seized transit cargo for Iran containing huge quantity of superior quality cloth and other consumer goods worth about Rs. 73 lakh.

The consignment of 200 bales which had been brought on board a cargo launch e.g. Al-Gulab from Dubai as transit cargo for Iran has not yet been unloaded from the launch.

With the seizure of these bales, the total of seized transit cargo has now risen to 3,200 bales containing, superior quality cloth, readymade garments, VCRs, video cassettes, electrical appliances and other consumer goods the import of which is banned in Iran or they are imported by the public sector in Iran.

It is understood that the goods imported in the names of Iranian nationals have no official support from the Government of Iran.

It has been established that the import of readymade garments, VCRs, video cassettes, video cassette-recorders and TV sets is banned into Iran and the import of textile fabrics,

polyester georgette, motor parts, writing and printing papers, ladies shoes and cotton jeans is allowed only in the public sector.

These goods are continuously being imported in the names of Iranian nationals without valid documents from the Government of Iran from Dubai as transit cargo for Iran. After release, the goods are taken to Taftan by train.

Recently 206 bales of the Iranian transit cargo have been released to the representatives of the Iranian Importers by the Customs authorities on the orders of the Central Board of Revenue. The packages handed over to them contained textile fabrics.

It is believed that no transit cargo for Iran would be released in future unless the representatives of the Iranian importer produce valid documents issued by the Government of Iran.

DECISION TO REVIVE SICK INDUSTRIAL UNITS

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 6 May 81 p 5

[Text] The Government will soon be taking a policy decision for the revival of about 200 industrial sick units all over the country, Federal Industries Minister Ilahi Buksh Soomro said here yesterday.

In an exclusive interview with PPI here at the new Sind Secretariat building the Minister said the decision would be taken in light of the report to be submitted by a committee formed under the chairmanship of Federal Finance Secretary H. U. Baig.

The proposed measure, he indicated, might even suggest 'mercy killing' of those sick industrial units which could not be cured while proper curative steps would be taken for revival of other units.

Replying to a question he said quite a substantial number of these sick units were from textile sector but certain other sectors also have sick units.

To another question the Minister said government might seriously consider to withdraw sanctions of those industrial projects whose sponsors have failed to implement them for quite a long period.

He said the Government would provide all necessary help and assistance to sponsors of the sanctioned industrial projects so that they could take off at earliest.

Mr Soomro also referred to the study carried out by the Government to determine the pace of implementation of sanctioned industrial projects during the last four years.

The study, he said, reveals that only 25 per cent of sanctioned projects in the last four years have been commissioned while other 18 to 25 per cent of such projects were in pipeline to be commissioned soon.

About the remaining sanctioned industrial projects, he said, their sponsors were trying to tie up finances or were endeavouring to overcome other problems.

If these problems were genuine, he said, the Government would provide all help to the sponsors.

The Minister said he was presently busy in holding pre-budget meetings with the representatives of different sectors of the industry so that he could elicit their views, opinions and suggestions about the Government policies.

Earlier, Mr Soomro presided over a meeting which was held to consider the re-commissioning of Firdous Tannery here yesterday.

The meeting was attended by the sponsors of the Firdous Tannery, officials of Investment Corporation of Pakistan, Sind Government, Fauji Foundation and representatives of Pakistan Tanners Association, Citi Bank, American Express, Bank of America and National and Grindlays Bank.

The discussion of the meeting indicated that Government was considering to induct Fauji Foundation in the management of the closed unit.

Addressing the participants the Minister said the first and foremost consideration of the Government was to see early revival of Firdous Tannery.

The sponsors of Firdous Tannery, officials of financial institutions and Fauji Foundation are expected to finalise certain arrangements for revival of the unit before the end of current fiscal year.

Assurance to APTMA

Addressing a largely attended meeting of All-Pakistan Textile millowners Association yesterday, Mr Soomro assured the textile millowners of adequate supply of raw cotton at reasonable prices.

The Minister said domestic textile industry would not be allowed to suffer raw cotton shortage.

He said the Government was very keen to see textile industry overcome the crisis and embark upon road to recovery.

Regarding power shortage problem, he said it would be successfully overcome by the end of this month due to the effective steps taken by Sind Government.

Mr Soomro noted with satisfaction that all shops and commercial establishments in the city were being closed at 6:30 in the evening to conserve energy.

Earlier, the Chairman of APTMA, Mr Nasim Saigd in his welcome address, pleaded for liberal import of automatic cone winders for the purpose of balancing, modernisation and replacement in the textile mills.

He also drew the Minister's attention to a number of other problems faced by textile industry and sought his support for their solution.

PUNJAB SURPLUS IN WHEAT PRODUCTION

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 6 May 81 p 4

[Text]

LAHORE, May 5: Punjab has not only attained self-sufficiency but has become surplus in wheat production to the extent that the Federal Government had not to import any wheat last year.

This was disclosed by the Food Minister, Mr. Rafique Haider Leghari while talking to a group of wheat dealers who called on him in his office yesterday.

The Minister said that the large boost in wheat production had necessitated expansion in the existing storage facilities. He said that the government has taken immediate steps in this direction. He revealed that at present storage capacity available with the government was for about 15 lakh tons of wheat. The government is

constructing godowns with a capacity of one lakh tons besides the construction of mini-shells at Vehari, Arifwala and Yasman with a total capacity of 70500 tons.

He said that the government required storage facilities for about 24 lakh tons of wheat, as it had surplus stock of seven lakh tons from the last year and 17 lakh tons of wheat was to be procured this year. He said that for the remaining balance of wheat stock certain other measures were being adopted which included the preparation of platforms and plinths duly covered by tarpaulins. A sum of rupees one crore, has been earmarked for the purchase of tarpaulins in this connection. He said that private godowns will also be hired for this purpose.—APP.

IRAQ TO IMPORT PAKISTANI RAILWAY COACHES, LOCOMOTIVES

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 4 May 81 p 1

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, May 3: Iraq will import railway coaches, locomotives and steam locomotives from Pakistan, this was stated by the Director General, Iraqi Railways, Mr Jasim Mahmood who arrived here this morning on a week-long visit to Pakistan.

Talking to newsmen, after his arrival at Islamabad airport, he said Iraq would also explore the possibilities of technical co-operation with Pakistan, particularly technical know-how. The Iraqi Director General who is heading seven-member delegation said Iraq would also consider employment of such engineers and technicians from Pakistan to induct into Iraqi railways who could fluently speak Arabic.

He said though he had no

specific plans he would discuss with the Pakistan Railway authorities various areas of co-operation connected with railways.

Mr Jasim Mahmood said he along with his delegation, would visit Pakistan Railways technical workshops, factories and institutes to have insight into its working and functioning.

This visit would mark beginning of cooperation between the two nations in a vital sector of communication like railways, the Iraqi DG Railways hoped.

He said he included in his delegation experts who would look into the possibilities of co-operation from Pakistan, specially import of railway coaches and other connected equipments.

The delegation, during its—APP.

stay in Pakistan, would visit Lahore and Karachi besides Islamabad.

Mr Jasim also hoped that this visit would help improve the mutual relations between the two countries besides close co-operation in railways communication.

He said the present visit was in pursuance of his last visit to Pakistan which was thus "a step forward" to closer cooperation between the two countries. The delegation at the airport was received by high-ranking officials of the Railways Ministry. During its stay in Islamabad the delegation would also call on Railways Minister, Lt-Gen. Saeed Qadir and hold discussion with Secretary, Railways.

PRC IS TOP PURCHASER OF PAKISTANI GOODS

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 15 May 81 p 11

[Text]

KARACHI, May 13: People's Republic of China was the most prominent buyer of Pakistani merchandise among the countries which imported Pakistani goods during the first three quarters of the current fiscal year 1980-81.

According to the statistical data, the total amount, paid by China during the period, estimated at Rs. 715.2 million. The main item purchased by that country was Pakistani cotton.

The second biggest buyer was UAE countries which lifted Pakistani goods worth Rs. 237.0 million. The main attractive items for UAE were petroleum products and rice.

Other notable countries in descending order of magnitude of amounts were Japan Rs. 165.8m; U.S.A. Rs. 156.3m; West Germany Rs. 118.3m; Hong Kong Rs. 115.5m; Cameroon Rs. 104.4m; Bangladesh Rs. 102.3m; Saudi Arabia Rs. 100.8m; Iran Rs. 98.7m; U.K. Rs. 89.4m; Ivory Coast Rs. 81.9m; France Rs. 72.6m; Hungary Rs. 59.3m; Yemen Rs. 58.4m; Singapore Rs. 51.1m; and Switzerland Rs. 44.3m.

Meanwhile the total export proceeds during the said period aggregated Rs. 20354.8m. compared to Rs. 16582.2 during the same period last year.

CSO: 4220/287

AGRICULTURAL PRICE COMMISSION SET UP

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 16 May 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Federal Government has constituted an Agricultural Price Commission to advise on the price policy of wheat; rice; maize; cotton; sugarcane; oilseeds; potatoes; onions and such other commodities as the Government may specify from time to time.

According to official sources; the committee will have the following terms of reference:

--To advise on the issue price to farmers of fertilizers, pesticides; quality seeds and such other inputs as the Government may specify from time to time; keeping in view; among other things the need to phase out subsidies on agricultural inputs.

--While recommending the price and relative price structure, the commission will take account the cost of production of various crops in different ecological zones and to keep in view (A) the need to provide incentives to the producers to raise productivity and production by adopting improved technology; avoiding waste in the use of inputs and developing production and cropping patterns broadly in keeping with the national requirements and the potential of our national factor endowments; keeping in mind at the same time the requirement that a part of the increase in the cost of production will be offset by an increase in the yield.

(B) The need to ensure rational utilization of land, water and other production resources.

(C) The impact of the price policy on other sectors of the national economy; particularly on the cost of living; wage levels; industrial cost structure; competitiveness of our agricultural based exports etc. and

(D) The need to give special emphasis on encouraging the small farmers to expand their production and productivity.

--To advise on any problems relating to agriculture prices and production which may be referred to it by the Government.

--To advise the Government on the measures to make the price policy effective by removing deficiencies and inefficiencies of marketing; processing; storage; handling and transportation of agriculture commodities.

--To improve; carryout and review (A) studies relating to price policy and (B) efforts for collection and analysis of information (farm surveys) on agricultural activities.

The Commission will be free to call for notes memorands results of studies; data and any other material; relevant to its work; from official and non-official bodies and hold discussions with them.

The Commission may contract out any special studies required by it to other institutions; including universities and even private consulting firms. But it would make the maximum use of existing facilities in the food and agriculture division and the agricultural research division for such basic studies of a continuing nature as cannot be handled by its own staff; provided the cost of such special studies is met from within the funds budget allocated to the commission.

The Government has appointed Mr M Shafi Niaz as Chairman of the Commission which will also have two whole-time members.

The members will be selected out distinguished agricultural scientists; planners and economists.

CSO: 4220/285

CEMENT PRODUCTION RISES SHARPLY

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 15 May 81 p 10

[Text]

The production capacity of the cement industry will be raised to 7.38 million tons per annum within the next few years.

According to the monthly bulletin Progress published by the Pakistan Petroleum Ltd, the present installed annual capacity in the 10 cement plants throughout the country is 5.73 million tons.

With the completion and commissioning of the Mustekham cement (Expansion) Project now under way the total installed capacity will rise to 6.03 million tons per year.

Local demand for cement is higher than the production figure and is expected to rise further during the coming years.

In order to meet this rising demand it is planned to set up both public and private sector cement plants in various parts of the country.

The public sector projects are the Pak-Iran Cement Project at Darwaza in Kalat district Baluchistan the Kohat Cement Plant Dandot Cement Plant and the Thatta Cement Plant.

The first three of the above plants have a planned production capacity of 0.3 million tons per year while the Thatta Cement Factory will produce about 0.33 million tons.

With the completion of the above four projects the installed cement production capacity on a nation-wide basis will go up to about 5.38 million tons against an envisaged demand of six million tons.

According to Progress magazine another cement plant with an annual production capacity of 0.6 million tons will be set up in the public sector at Dera Ghazi Khan.

Besides these projects five cement plants in the private sector with a production capacity of about 0.3 million tons will also be set up.

This would raise the total national production of cement to about 7.38 million tons per annum it added.

The consumption of natural gas by the cement industrial plant from its present figure of 25 odd million cubic feet per annum is approximately double that figure —APP

PAKISTAN TO SUPPLY CLOTH TO ALGERIA

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 7 May 81 p 8

[Text]

Pakistan would supply one million dollars worth of grey, and bleached cloth to Algeria under an agreement concluded with Algerian state-owned organisation Sonitex.

This was disclosed here yesterday by President's Adviser on Foreign Trade and Chairman Export Promotion Bureau Hammad D. Habib, while welcoming the six-member Algerian trade delegation which is currently on a purchase mission to Pakistan.

Mr Habib informed the Algerian team that some quantity of the contracted textile items had already been shipped to Algeria.

He also apprised the Algerian team of Pakistan's trade pattern and told them that rice and cotton were the only two items which were traded by public sector organisations, while trade of all other items were handled by private traders.

Headed by Mr Seilali Mustafa who is the Adviser on Foreign Trade to Algerian Commerce Minister, the delegation held an hour long meeting with Mr Habib and other senior offi-

cials of the bureau.

Mr Seilali explained the objectives of his delegation's visit to Pakistan which, he pointed out, were to acquaint themselves with the trade patterns here and to assess the potential of exportable items in Pakistan for his country.

He said the delegation members had already made very useful contacts with the members of Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industry as well as with other businessmen during their meetings with them.

DEFINITE PROSPECT

Later the prospects of expanding mutual trade between Pakistan and Algeria were discussed in detail between the Algerian trade delegation and members of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Karachi.

Delegation leader Seilali Mustafa, said that there were definite prospects of increasing the trade volume between the two countries.

He said the entire import trade of the country amounting

to some 12 billion dollars annually was handled by some 30 state corporations, and these corporations were keenly interested in those goods from Pakistan "which Pakistan is in a position to export."

He hoped that a Pakistan trade delegation would soon visit Algeria to have first-hand knowledge of Algerian market.

Earlier, Chamber President Shoukat Ahmed pointed out that although there were very close friendly and cordial relations between Pakistan and Algeria, the volume of trade was not very notable. He said Pakistan's exports to Algeria were estimated at Rs 26.77 million in 1978-79. The volume of Pakistan exports to Algeria declined to a mere Rs 9.72 million in 1979-80.

Similarly, he pointed out Pakistan's imports from Algeria were almost negligible.

He was confident that the visit of the Algerian delegation would lead to closer trade relations between the two countries.—PPI.

BRIEFS

SHIP BUILT FOR CHINA--The first of the two bulk carriers of 4,500 tons each being built for China at Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works (KSEW) would be launched on May 10. Shipyard sources said yesterday. The Chinese Consul-General, Mr. Wang Ching Jung, would perform the launching ceremony. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 3 May 81 p 5]

SPARE PARTS SMUGGLING--An attempt to smuggle out spare-parts, worth Rs 350,000, was foiled by Customs Intelligence staff, Peshawar Unit, near Tarbela, some 75 kilometers from here yesterday. Two persons were arrested on the charge. According to the customs sources, a truck (No. MR 9190) was checked at a bypass near Tarbela, just adjacent to River Indus. On search, the authorities recovered the smuggled spare-parts which were hidden in the bricks, loaded. The spare-parts, according to customs were being smuggled from NWFP into Punjab. The truck-driver and the cleaner were arrested and the truck was also impounded. Both the alleged smugglers were, according to the sources, members of an organised gang of smugglers, which was expected to be smashed shortly. A case against the alleged smugglers was registered and investigation is still on. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 5 May 81 p 5]

CONTRABAND PEARLS, PALLADIUM SEIZED--Karachi Customs have seized 195 kilograms of charas, 2,764 grams of pearls and 696 grams of palladium valued at over Rs. 12 million in four different raids. Four persons have been detained in this connection. The contraband pearls and palladium in the form of chains were seized from two shops located in Saddar following a secret information. A Customs spokesman said that the market value of the pearls and the precious metal was estimated at Rs. one million. Three men from the Saddar shops were detained while search for the real smugglers is on. The trio is under intensive interrogation. Another raid near the eastern coast of Karachi yielded 180 kgs of unclaimed charas. The Customs said the contraband was abandoned at a creek, apparently, for shipment abroad. The value of the charas was estimated at over Rs. 10 million. Efforts are afoot to trace the 'carriers' and the owner. Meanwhile, the Flying Squad of the Drug Enforcement Cell of the Customs caught one Heinze Rooby, holding a Netherland passport, minutes before he was to board a flight for Copenhagen at the Karachi Airport with 15 kgs. of charas hidden in his suitcase. The international market value of the contraband was estimated at over Rs. one million. Further investigation is in progress. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 8 May 81 p 1]

PAN ISLAMIC SHIP PURCHASES--The Government has permitted the Pan Islamic Steamship Company to acquire three new passenger and four second hand cargo vessels, it was learnt. The new passenger vessels with an approximate capacity of 1,500 persons will be acquired during the next two years and will mainly be used as pilgrim ships. The company which was formed in 1951 and remained nationalised between 1974 and 1980, is currently negotiating for the purchase of the vessels. Pan Islamic, which has foreign investment mainly from Saudi Arabia, is negotiating for the purchase of four second hand vessels which are not older than five years. The cargo vessels will have 15,000 dead weight tonnage each. Currently it has five passenger ships mainly used for carrying pilgrims and during the off-season they are lifting Pakistani workers employed in the Middle Eastern countries. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 12 May 81 p 1]

MARINE FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT PLAN--The Government will spend Rs 3.55 crore on a marine fisheries development project to achieve full rational utilization of fishery resources. The four-years duration project is scheduled to begin in April 1981 with the assistance of Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). They will provide an assistance of Rs 2.43 crores through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which includes services of international experts, equipment and fellowships for training Pakistani personnel. The project will enable Pakistan to earn foreign exchange by increasing the supply of protein. Its main objectives include assessment of technical and economic feasibility of commercial exploitation of known but under-utilized resources, and formulation of guidelines for marine fisheries policy, planning and legislation. Under the project, monitoring system and management measures for the most economic and important resources besides assessing potential yield, availability and marine characteristics of major fish stocks within the exclusive economic zone of 200 miles will also be established. The provision of related scientific, biological and oceanographic information is also included under the project. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 14 May 81 p 7]

TRACTOR BLACK MARKET FLOURISHING--The black marketing of tractors of all companies is at its peak nowadays and the farmers who cannot wait for months to get tractors on control rates from certain agencies are virtually "robbed" when they resort to private markets. Massey Ferguson (240) which should be available for Rs. 76,462 can only be had for Rs. 86,000 in the black. Massey Ferguson (265) available for Rs. 98,000 is being sold for Rs. 1,07,000 in black market. Similarly Fiat (480) whose controlled price is Rs. 78,900 is available for Rs. 1,00,500 and Fiat (640) with a controlled price of 1,05,000 available for Rs. 1,32,000 to Rs. 1,40,000 in the black market. Ford (4600) has a controlled price of Rs. 1,09,245 with negligible fluctuation but in black market it is being sold for Rs. 1,35,000 to 1,50,000. Ford (3600) is, however, available in market on more or less the controlled price. The Belarus tractor (60 h.p.) having a controlled price of about Rs. 60,000 can be purchased in the black market for about Rs. 64,000 and Belarus (55 h.p.) having a controlled price of 50,000 is being sold for Rs. 70,000. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 19 May 81 p 4]

SMUGGLING OF BALL BEARINGS--Ball bearings worth Rs. 3.5 crore are smuggled into the country every year, Syed Zafar Hussain Zaidi, Chairman, Ball Bearing Trade Group, told a Press conference yesterday. Mr. Zaidi said that the smuggling of ball bearings was due to ban on the import of certain ball bearings and low production in the country. He said that country's total production of ball bearing

types 6200 to 6211 and 6300 to 6311 was only two million while the demand was around eight million. He appealed to the Government to allow the import of these types of bearing. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 24 May 81 p 6]

METALLURGICAL COKE PRODUCTION BEGINS--The coke oven battery of the upcoming gigantic steel mills at Pipri near Karachi has started producing about 100 tons of metallurgical coke every day worth about Rs. 2 million in initial phase of production. Informed sources said that this coke would be used in the preparation of steels when the first blast furnace of the steel mills would be fired sometime this year. Till such time the blast furnace is fired the coke would be supplied to other industries. The formal inauguration of commissioning of the first coke oven battery would be done by the Federal Productions Minister Lt-Gen Saeed Qadir here on May 7. The coke oven battery number one is a unit of the coke oven and by-product plant. Work on this plant had begun on May 18, 1976. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 7 May 81 p 3]

REMARK AGAINST ISLAM CAUSES UPROAR--No derogatory reference to Islam even in the slightest manner can be tolerated by the people not to speak of the elected representatives of the people. This was demonstrated here today at a meeting of the Rawalpindi Councillors held at the Town Hall where the Punjab Minister for Local Government and Rural Development Mian Ghulam Ahmad Maneka had come to address them. The moment a councillor said in his speech that Islam does not offer solution to all worldly problems; the whole House virtually sprang up in anger and asked the councillor to withdraw his words. The visiting Minister intervened and asked the councillor to withdraw his words and tender unconditional apology to the House. The councillor did so but it did not pacify the injured sentiments of the members who demanded that the councillor should be thrown out of the House. The officials of the Rawalpindi Corporation came to the rescue of the councillor and helped him in finding a corner of security for him. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 12 May 81 p 1]

NO WHEAT, SUGAR SHORTAGE--The news item which appeared in a section of PRESS alleging that there was shortage of essential commodities like wheat and sugar in the Northern areas is baseless and incorrect, it was officially announced here yesterday. According to an official handout, because of heavy rains in Northern Areas a few days back Karakoram Highways was closed for all types of traffic and the disgruntled elements tried to exploit the situation but the Administration in northern areas took prompt action and immediately issued stern warning to the shopkeepers not to raise the prices of the daily commodities. The handout further said that it is true that for few days vegetables and meat were not available but sugar, atta, wheat, salt were available on normal prices. The Administration also made alternate arrangements for the supply of these commodities in case of any emergency. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 16 May 81 p 3]

CONTRABAND SEIZED FROM PAX BUS--A unique case of smuggling of foreign goods was detected and goods worth several lakhs of rupees were seized from the passenger bus at Kur Khara by the Sea Customs yesterday. Mr Ghayasuddin Inspector in-charge of the sector, brought the bus to Ghas Bunder after the passengers disembarked from the bus in the city. The goods which included foreign cloth and electrical goods and carpets were recovered from inside the seats, false bottom, roof and

tires of the bus. The driver and conductor of the bus have been detained for interrogation and efforts are being made to arrest the owner of the bus. The owner of the bus has been identified as Abdul Ghafoor. This was the first time that a bus was detected carrying smuggled goods and seized by the Sea Customs. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 24 May 81 p 9]

AUTO PARTS SMUGGLING FOILED--The Customs intelligence staff Peshawar wing early yesterday foiled an attempt to smuggle auto-spare parts worth Rs. 350,000 near Tarbela, some 75 kilometres from here and arrested two persons on the charge. Customs sources told PPI here this afternoon that acting on advance information, the authorities ardoned a by-pass near Tarbela adjacent to the River Indus. The alleged smugglers crossed the Indus River, in a Truck No 9190 and on search the smuggled auto-spare part hidden in the loaded bricks were recovered. The driver and cleaner of the truck were arrested and the truck was also impounded. The sources said auto-spare parts were being smuggled into Punjab from NWFP. The sources claim that the two people arrested belong to an organised smugglers' gang and rest of the gang would be smashed shortly. A case against both the alleged smugglers was registered and further investigations are in progress. [Text] [Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 4 May 81 p 3]

SHIP KEEL-LAYING CEREMONY--Rear Admiral A. W. Bhombal, Chairman of the Pakistan National Shipping Corporation, will perform the keel-laying ceremony of a 18,000 dead-weight tonnage multi-purpose cargo vessel at the Karachi Shipyard tomorrow. Under the agreement which was signed between the Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works and the PNSC last year the vessel will be constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 138.6 million. The vessel which will be a sister ship to six other vessels built in different Japanese shipyards is scheduled for completion in two years and nine months. She is being built with the technical collaboration of Mitsui and Company of Japan and the foreign exchange component for building of this vessel has been provided by the Government of Japan under a loan agreement wh while the rupee component will be made available by the PNSC from its own resources. The vessel will have four cargo holds and will be provided with facilities to carry 390 containers. She will be propelled by diesel engine of 11,200 PS and will be the first fully automated ship of its size to be built by the Karachi Shipyard. She will have a speed of 18.8 knots per hour and will be equipped with the most modern communication system. [Article by Mansoor Alam] [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 6 May 81 p 5]

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